

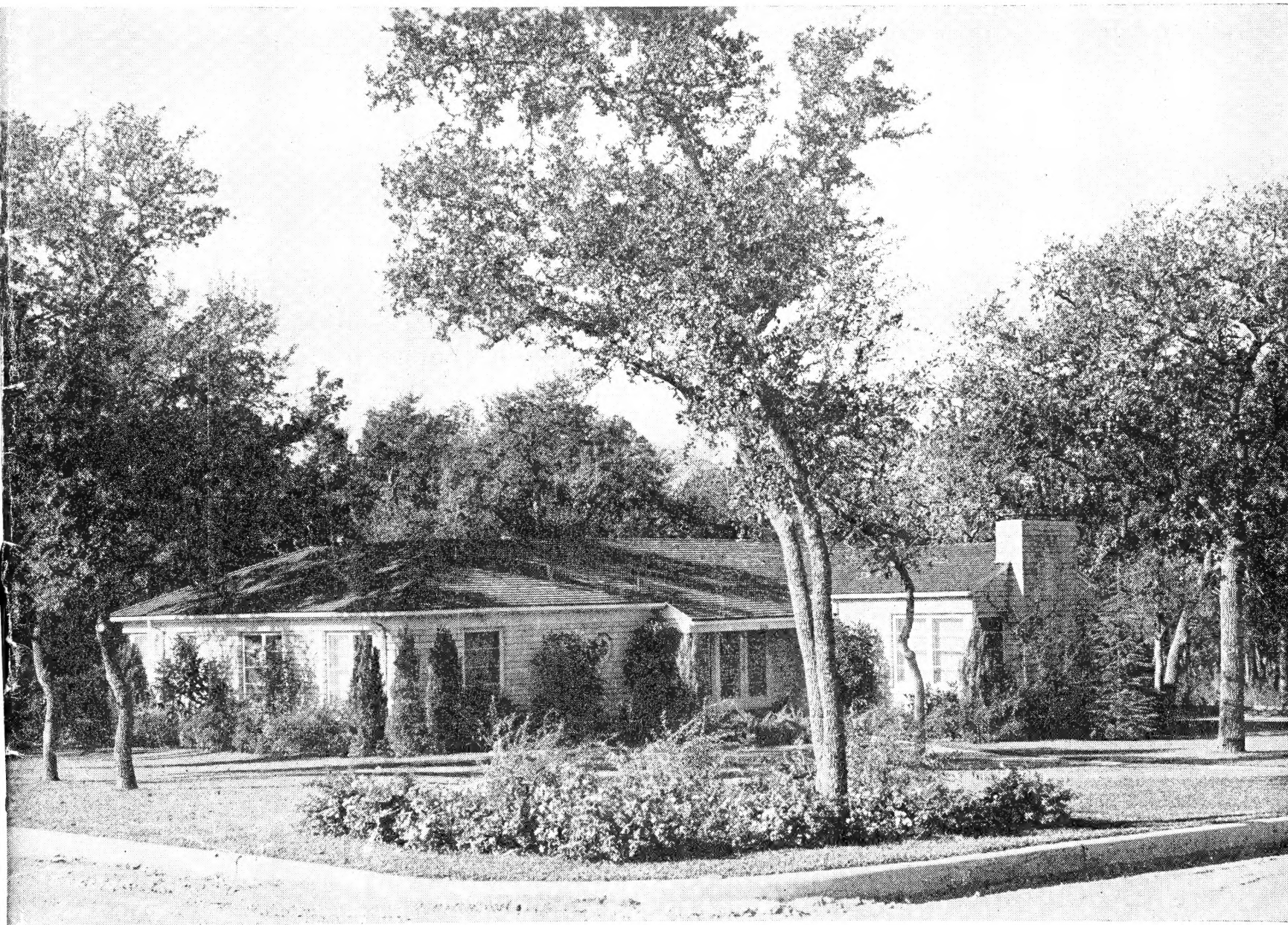
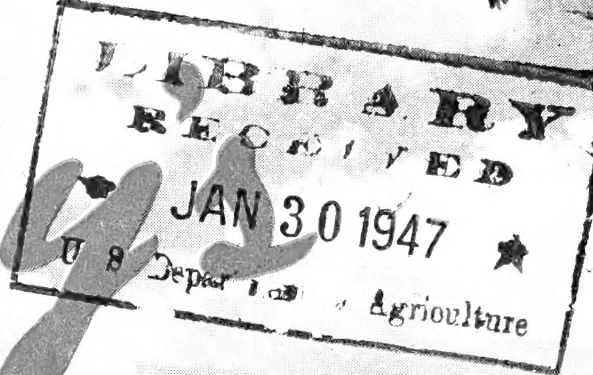
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Ramsey

AUSTIN NURSERY
1875 - 1947



AUSTIN, TEXAS

4525 Guadalupe

Phone 8-3463



JOHN MURRAY RAMSEY
1885-1944

Mr. J. Murray Ramsey, for over forty years a partner in and manager of Ramsey's Austin Nursery, was unexpectedly taken away on the morning of December 28, 1944.

To his memory and leadership this catalog is affectionately dedicated by his family and employees.

Business Notices

1. Shipping Season for all trees and plants extends from about November 25 to April 15. Many balled and burlapped (B&B) Evergreens can be transplanted at any time during the year, and locally a fairly complete landscaping can be done the year 'round. From March through October is the best time for planting lawns.

Texas State certificate of inspection is attached to every shipment.

2. GUARANTEE. We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our stock, and beg to be notified if it is otherwise. Complaint must be made on receipt of goods. We also guarantee every plant to be healthy and true to name. If any should prove not to be, we will return amount paid for such or furnish another tree of equal value. But it is agreed and understood that we shall not be liable to purchaser for further claim or damage.

3. TERMS OF SALE. Cash with order or C.O.D., unless otherwise agreed beforehand. We accept checks.

4. TRANSPORTATION. Customer pays express or freight. Considerable amounts of smaller bare-root trees and plants can be sent by parcel post, for which please add 10 per cent to amount of order for shipments in Texas, 15 per cent to adjoining states, and 20 per cent to other states, to cover postage and packing.

5. PRICES are subject to change at any time, but customer will be notified before shipment if any changes have been necessary.

Pecan Trees larger than 4 feet, Shade Trees, Evergreens, and any plants taken up with ball of earth (B&B) can not be sent

by parcel post, and will be sent by express, truck line, or railroad freight collect.

If Express or freight office is different than postoffice, please indicate on order blank.

Shipments will not be made in freezing weather. You will be notified of shipping date, but due to present conditions shipments may sometimes be delayed a day or two. Trees and plants are packed so as to stand several days delay en route. If they do not arrive on exact day expected, kindly call the next day or later. If they do not arrive within five days, notify us.

6. Replacement of trees or plants that die within six months after being planted or sold will be made at half current catalog price, provided reasonable care be given them, and provided original purchases have been paid in full. No agreement to the contrary will be recognized unless in writing and signed by the general manager.

7. SELECTION OF VARIETIES. Unless particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave selection to us, as we know the needs of all sections, and will select the best. If we are out of a variety ordered, we will substitute another as good or better, unless requested not to do so.

8. Call on us for information about horticultural problems.

9. LANDSCAPE SERVICE will be provided to help those who may not know what to plant, or how to arrange for best effect.

10. PRUNING. Most trees and plants require pruning when planted. We will prune ready for planting if requested. Plants sent by parcel post are always pruned somewhat.

PEACHES

Dates of ripening given are the average at Austin, but these will vary several days to several weeks, according to the year and location.

See Planting, Pruning, Spraying Directions in Back of Catalogue.

The PEACH is truly the QUEEN OF FRUITS. Successful growing of Peaches and Plums in Texas depends upon selection of proper varieties for different sections. We give below distinct sections or areas, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and these numbers appear after varieties listed. Some varieties are adapted in two or three sections.

1. South and Southwest Texas, and Gulf Coast.

2. North, East, and Central Texas, and below Foot of Plains.

3. Plains of Texas.

Sections of other states corresponding in latitude and altitude will require the same varieties.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
1 to 2 feet....	\$.50	\$.45	\$.40
2 to 3 feet....	.75	.65	.50
3 to 4 feet....	1.00	.90	.80
4 to 5 feet....	1.25	1.15	1.00
5 to 6 feet....	1.50		

Ask for prices on larger quantity.

May-June Peaches

BESTMAY. 1, 2. F. May 20. Origin, Fayette County, Texas. Most prolific, extra early large peach. Best shipper, as fruit is bright red all over ten days before ripe. For Central and South Texas, it has no equal for an early peach.

JAPAN DWARF. 1, 2. F. May 25. Dwarfish tree. Meat partly red, sure bearer.

MAYFLOWER. 2, 3. F. May 25. Fruit good, medium size, white, almost covered with red. Extra good flavor for early variety.

EARLY WHEELER. 2, 3. C. May 30. (Also called Red Bird.) Extra good early peach, specially for North and Northeast Texas. Not recommended farther south. White, with red cheek. Excellent shipper.

June Peaches

EARLY ROSE. 1, 2. C. June 10. Good size, bright red, delicious and good shipper. An excellent quality early peach.

SLAPPY. 2, 3. F. June 20. Yellow, large, fine home and commercial variety. An early Elberta type.

LUTTICHAU. 1, 2. F. June 25. Medium size, sweet, Honey type. White, with pink

F. Indicates Freestone.

C. Indicates Cling.

S. C. Indicates Semi-Cling.

cheek. Surest bearer. Trees have gone through two late heavy frosts, which killed fruit of other kinds, but did not injure Luttichau. Every home orchard should have it.

BESTJUNE. 1, 2. S. C. June 28. One of the best flavored, high quality peaches and one of our favorites, particularly for home orchard. Large fruit, light color, with red cheek. Regular and prolific bearer.

July Peaches

CARMAN. 2. S. C. July 1. Similar to Mamie Ross. A standard home and commercial variety. Good size, white with red cheek.

PALLAS. 1, 2. F. July 1. Medium size, white, deliciously sweet. Regular, heavy bearer.

SMITH. 1, 2. F. July 1. Surest bearer we know. Another of the Honey or Pallas strain. Medium size, extra sweet. White, with red skin.

HOBSON. 1, 2, 3. C. July 5. Fruit large, white and red, of best flavor. Sure, heavy bearer, with firm meat, making it most desirable commercial market variety, as well as for home orchard. This is one variety we recommend in every orchard in all sections.

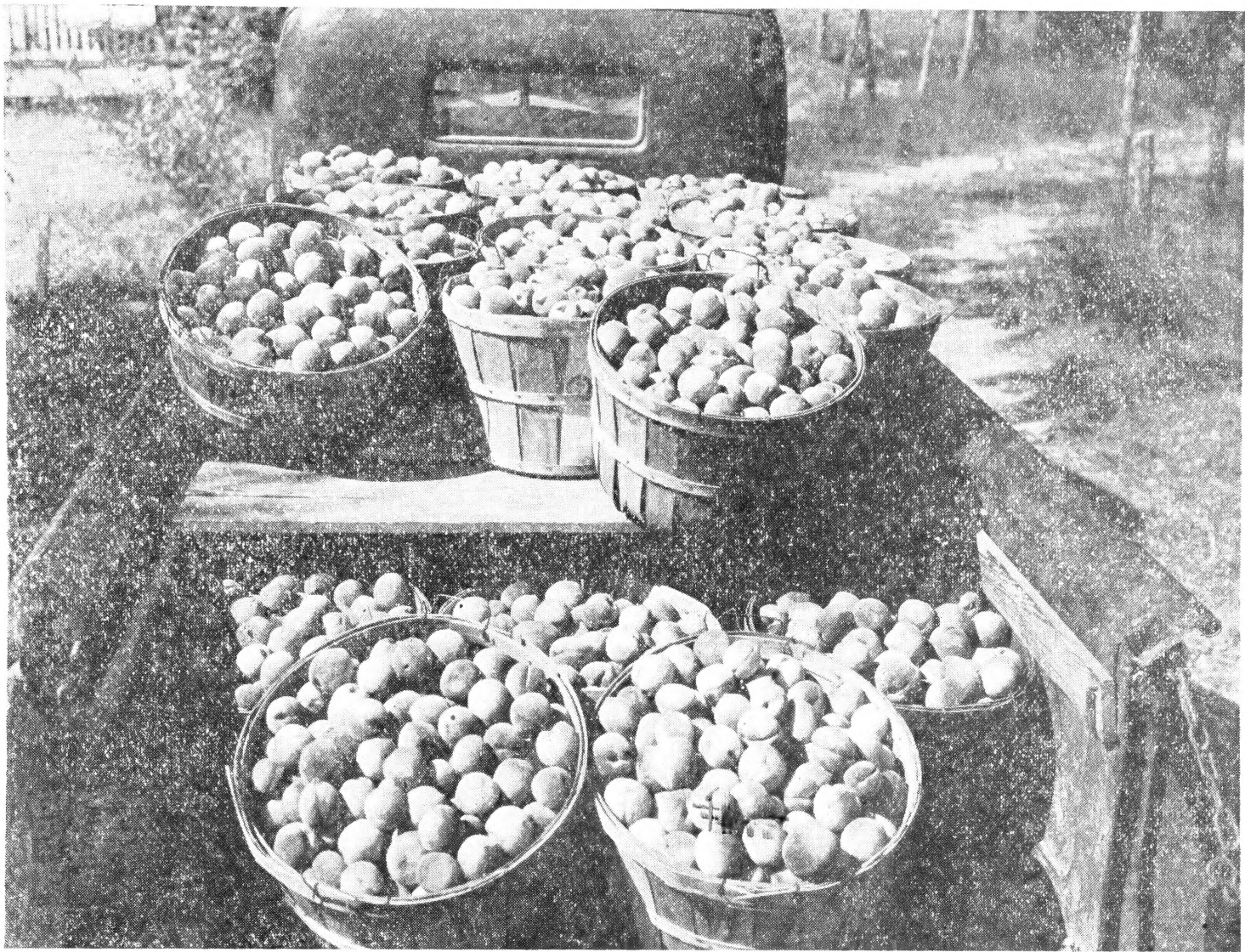
MAMIE ROSS. 1, 2, 3. S. C. July 5. Large, white and red, prolific. The well-known old reliable variety.

LEONA. 1, 2, 3. F. July 8. Large, yellow with red cheek, like Elberta in color and size. The name of F. T. Ramsey should live for many generations because of his introduction of this magnificent peach, which carries the Elberta type farther South than any other variety. It succeeds from the Coast to the Plains, but is best in the Central and North Texas belt.

CHILOW. 1, 2. C. July 10-15. Pure yellow, with very slight tinge of red on cheek. Fruit large, of unusual and unexcelled fragrance and flavor, by which any one will soon be able to identify Chilow with eyes closed. An Elberta cling type. Best for eating and pickling.

ELBERTA. 2, 3. F. July 10-15. Well-known standard, universal variety. Good in Central Texas and farther north. Large, yellow flesh, red cheek. Good shipper.

MONTOPOLIS. 1, 2. F. July 1. White or creamy flesh, red at seed, with bright red coloring on outside. Distinguished by regular bearing and high quality of fruit. One of the best for Central Texas.



A truck load of MONTOPOLIS PEACH from the H. F. Green orchard.

July Peaches (continued)

ANNABEL. 2, 3. F. July 15. Extra large, gorgeous red and yellow combination, of high quality and flavor. A queen among peach queens; a surprise in any orchard.

GOV. LANHAM. 2, 3. C. July 15. One of the largest and most beautiful fruits. Yellow, with bright red shadings.

J. H. HALE. 2, 3. F. July 15. Yellow with red cheek, large, excellent flavor. Commercial variety for Central and North Texas.

FRANK. 2, 3. C. July 15-20. Large yellow cling. sweet, firm. One of the best varieties for home and commercial growing, it is being planted by thousands.

SMITH INDIAN. 1, 2. C. July 20. Red flesh, juicy, of good size. An Indian type of extra quality.

August Peaches

INDIAN CLING. 2. C. August 1. Medium size; red meat. Old-fashioned Indian.

AUGBERT. 2, 3. F. August 5-10. Yellow, resembling Elberta, but later. Prolific and of high quality.

September Peaches

HENRIETTA. 2, 3. C. September 5. Flesh yellow, juicy and firm. Fruit large.

October Peaches

OCTOBERTA. 2, 3. F. October 1. Like a fine Elberta, but one of the latest peaches.

STINSON. 3. C. October 10. White, with red cheek. Large, fine fruit in its proper territory, from Central Texas west and north.

NECTARINES

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$.65
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	.90
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	1.15
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	

Nectarines are Peaches, but have smooth skins like that of Plums. Fruit has the delicious flavor of the Honey-type of Peaches, ripening in June and July. They are specially good in all parts except out on the Plains.

BRECK. Originated in Austin. Duplicate of the Honey Peach in size, shape, and delicious quality. Does not crack open.

DAVIS. Originated in Austin. Equal to the other good varieties.

WILKINSON. From near Corpus Christi. Young and heavy bearer. Has all good qualities.

PLUMS

See Planting Directions on last pages of this catalogue.

Plums often bear at two years after planting, and are generally earlier in the season than Peaches. They are an ideal fruit for jelly, canning, preserving, and many varieties are most delicious for eating fresh.

As in the case of Peaches, it is necessary to select proper varieties for the different sections. For fifty years we have been regarded as authority on Plum varieties, and give below our preferred list of varieties selected out of nearly two hundred that we have tested.

Numbers, 1, 2, and 3, after variety names indicate adaptations in sections as numbered below.

1. South and Southwest Texas, and Gulf Coast.
2. North, East, and Central Texas, and below Foot of Plains.
3. Plains of Texas.

Sections of other states corresponding in latitude and altitude will require the same varieties.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet....	\$.75	\$.65	\$.60
3 to 4 feet	1.00	.90	.80
4 to 5 feet....	1.25	1.15	1.00
5 to 6 feet....	1.50		

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantity.

May-June Plums

ADVANCE. 1, 2, 3. Also called Six Weeks. May 25. Very large, firm, bright red. Tree robust.

METHLEY. 1, 2. May 25. From South Africa. Large, four inches and more in circumference, with greenish red skin and brilliant red flesh of a peculiar, delightful sweetness. The best flavored early plum.

SIX WEEKS. Same as Advance.

BRUCE. 1, 2, 3. June 1. From Donley County, Texas. Extra large, bright red. One of the best all-around plums in existence. Tree strong grower, healthy, prolific. Successful in all sections. Every orchard should contain Bruce.

MUNSON. 1, 2, 3. June 1. Large, yellow, sweet and delicious. Tree is one of healthiest and hardiest known. We have tested it for many years and heartily recommend it.

June Plums

SANTA ROSA. 1, 2. June 20. Magnificent, large, rich color of dark red. Flesh reddish near skin, amber toward seed. Most excellent plum for eating and all purposes. Firm; good shipper.

SHIRO. 1, 2. June 20. Large, yellow, good keeper. One of prettiest and most delicious fruits known.

SATSUMA. 1, 2. June 25. Extra large, red meated, firm, delicious.

BURBANK. 1, 2. June 28. Fruit large, firm, red. Tree young and very heavy bearer. Fruit should be thinned one-third to one-half while small to make larger plums.



Full crop of fruit on Bruce Plum Tree, second spring after being planted



Air view of the H. F. Green orchard in the Hornsby's Bend Section of Travis County. Over 2000 trees of fruits and nuts in this orchard. Colorado River in background.

July Plums

AMERICA. 2, 3. July 1. Fruit medium size; tree enormously productive. Yellow until fully ripe, then red. Fine flavor, and good for all purposes.

GOLD. 2, 3. July 1. Above medium size, glowing yellow, with some red. Sure bearer. Another all-purpose plum.

EXCELSIOR. 1, 2. July 1-5. Purplish red, with greenish flesh; large. One of the best for Central and South Texas.

NONA. 1, 2. July 5. Large, bright red. Flesh yellow, juicy of high quality. Sure bearer.

POOL'S PRIDE. 2, 3. July 10-15. Red, medium size, oblong, most prolific. Specially adapted in Northwest Texas.

WICKSON. 1, 2. July 10. Tree upright grower. Fruit large, firm, red, heart-shape. Flesh yellow, good flavor.

PLUM-CHERRY HYBRIDS

Prices, Same as for Plum

These are crosses between Cherry and Plum, and partake of the flavor and characteristics of both. They are good in North and West Texas and are also recommended in Central Texas.

COMPASS. June-July. Fruit medium, dark red; excellent for cooking. Tree hardy and prolific. Look like Cherries.

OPATA. June-July. Excellent flavor; dark, purplish-red skin, with flesh varying from greenish-red to purple.

SAPA. July 5. Fruit medium large, dark, purplish-red skin and flesh. Tree dwarfish, young bearer.

CHERRIES

PRICES

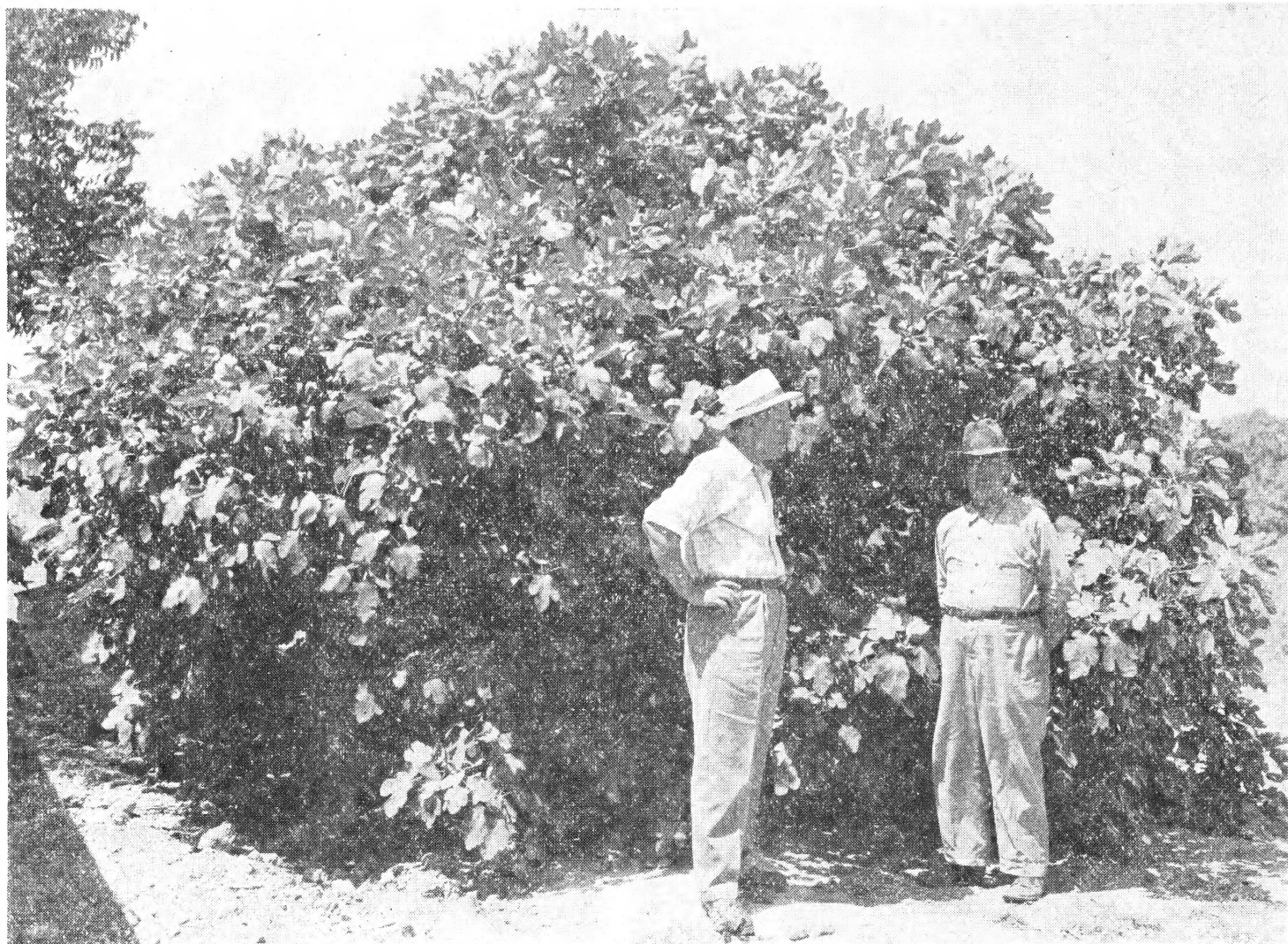
	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet	\$1.75	\$1.60

Cherries are successful in Northwest Texas, and some parts of North Texas, but should not be planted farther south. See Plum-Cherry Hybrids. These are good farther south.

DYEHOUSE. Dark red, nearly black, acid. Extra good.

EARLY RICHMOND. Early, bright red, acid. Tree strong grower.

MONTMORENCY. Later in ripening. Large, red, acid.



A ten foot RAMSEY FIG on the Joe F. Wheless place in Austin, Texas. Ten bushels of figs from this tree in 1926.

THE RAMSEY FIG

Fruit, brownish yellow, does not crack open in extremes of dry and wet weather. Medium to large. One fruit in early summer will fill a teacup, if tree has had abundant water.

Most prolific, and bears first year. Successful farther north than any other variety. Unexcelled in South, Central, and North Texas, and has fruited as far north as Illinois.

Quality of fruit is unexcelled, sweet and delicious. Skin is thin and not objectionable for eating whole.

One of the most valuable horticultural creations of this generation.

CELESTIAL. July. The little blue fig, sweetest of all, very hardy.

MAGNOLIA. July to September. Large pale green or white. The well-known variety of South Texas. Bears at one year old. Sometimes called Nèverfail.

PRICES ON FIGS

RAMSEY	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$.85
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	1.25

OTHER VARIETIES OF FIGS

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$.60
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	.85

APRICOT

Apricots do especially well planted in back yards, or where they are cultivated only with hoe or spading fork, keeping down weeds and grass, and also in well-kept orchards. Fruit failures are due largely to the late frosts.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet....	\$1.00	\$.90	\$.80
3 to 4 feet....	1.25	1.15	1.00
4 to 5 feet....	1.50	1.35	1.25
5 to 6 feet....	2.00		

CLUSTER. June 20. Originated in our orchard over fifty years ago. Vigorous and hardy, of beautiful, symmetrical growth, heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with occasional fleck of red. Excellent quality.

EARLY GOLDEN. July 1. Large, beautiful, yellow, delicious.

MOORPARK. June. Large, orange, with red cheek. Well known commercial variety.

APPLES

In certain parts of West-Central Texas, in North Texas and the Plains, apples are entirely successful.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.25	\$1.10

DELICIOUS. Fall. Fruit large, conical in shape, beautiful, blushed and striped with red. This is a high quality apple, and is successful farther south than any other kind, except Helm.

HELM. We are sorry that this fine summer apple that does so well in Central Texas is not available this season. We expect to have it next year.

JONATHAN. Winter. Bright red; prolific; popular market variety.

KING DAVID. Summer. A fine red apple that is making a great record in Central and Northwest Texas.

RED JUNE. An old standard, red, summer apple. Fruit medium size; tree heavy bearer.

TRANSCENDANT CRAB APPLE. July. Attractive, yellow, splashed with red. Beautiful for flowers and good for fruit.

WINESAP. Fall. Medium size; solid red; high quality.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer. Medium size; yellow.

MULBERRY

Every farm should have Mulberry trees about the back yard, and where the chickens run. They make a quick, long-lived shade, and produce abundance of fruit. They commence to ripen before peaches and plums and continue six to eight weeks.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$1.25

BLACK ENGLISH. April and May. Luxuriant grower, bearing at two years after planting, with large fruit, and unusually large and attractive leaves.

HICKS. April and May. Tree extra hardy; almost everbearing.

PEARS

Pears, as a rule, do not come into bearing until five or six years after planting, but live longer than any other fruit trees, except perhaps Apples. Pears, however, will not thrive in soil infested with root rot, the fungus that kills cotton. Otherwise, they are good in all soils. Tops should be cut back every winter somewhat for two or three years, to make more spreading growth.

Pears, Figs, and Berries will do better on low, poorly drained land than other fruits.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$1.15
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	1.65
4 to 5 feet.....	2.25	2.10

GARBER. August. Tree most vigorous grower; fruit large, firm. A fairly good eating pear. Very reliable.

KIEFFER. September. The universal pear for America. Robust, handsome tree; fruit large and of good quality when ripe. Surest bearer; fruit of beautiful yellow color.

LECONTE. July. Medium, bell-shape. Creamy yellow, with blush. Nearest approach to good eating pear in most of Texas. 3 to 4 feet grade only.

NOTE: Except for Bartlett, whose range is limited, most successful pears are hard, and make the finest preserves. But if picked with cotton gloves on hands, wrapped in paper and stored in cool place, the fruit will become mellow and delicious and keep for a long time.



Fruit of Lang Jujube

CHINESE JUJUBE

(Zizyphus)

A fruit from the high interior of China. Adapted in all kinds of soil from the Gulf Coast to the Central States. Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling the Prickly Ash, of upright growth, extremely ornamental. Leaves rich, glossy green. Jujubes are fine to have in the chicken yard or hog lot.

Fruit is chocolate colored; of different shapes, round and oblong; of the texture and flavor of an apple, can be eaten fresh, preserved, cured as dates or candied. Ripens from July to October.

SEEDLINGS, OR SUCKER PLANTS.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	.60

LANG JUJUBE

For finest quality and size, we recommend the LANG. Fruit is about two-thirds size of a hen's egg and of delicious flavor.

LANG	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50	\$1.25

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Fruit large, often ten inches around, yellow or red, ripening August to October. Trees very ornamental. Trees should be planted two inches deeper than in nursery. Cut tops back half way or more, and mound soil up on stems six inches or more above level of ground. Trees may not begin to grow till June or July.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$1.75

RECIPES FOR JUJUBES

PRESERVES. Cook same as plums.

FOR DATES OR CANDIED FRUIT.

Boil in a sugar syrup slowly about 30 minutes. Remove and let dry for 24 hours. Boil in sugar syrup again for 30 minutes, and remove to dry 24 hours. Boil a third time in sugar syrup, to which should be added flavoring such as lemon, cinnamon, etc., for 20 to 30 minutes, remove and let dry in partial sun for a week or ten days. Then roll in sugar and pack away air-tight.



One of our two year old peach trees, six months after planting. This tree was properly pruned back one-half when planted and to a single trunk or stem. Notice the fine growth and well-developed and spaced branches.

Every Orchard Should Have Ramsey's Pecan Trees

PECANS

The Pecan is a wonderful, magnificent tree. Its wood is tough, resisting winds, and it is therefore one of our best shade trees. Its fruit is the most delectable of all nuts.

Every home should have one or several pecan trees. While growth is slow the first year or two, in only a few years you have a large and valuable tree and the pecan lives for many, many years.

A pecan orchard will always be a good investment, safe life insurance, a great legacy.

Improved varieties will begin to bear in four to five years after being planted, and in eight to ten years the production is highly profitable.

Proper distance for planting is 40 to 60 feet. In rich land, trees should be 60 feet each way. Fruit trees planted among the pecan trees will give quick and increased returns from the land, and be past their prime when the pecans come into good bearing.

Following are number per acre:

30 by 60 ft., 24 trees 40 by 40 ft., 27 trees
50 by 50 ft., 17 trees 60 by 60 ft., 12 trees

When planted, tops should be cut back about one-third. Set trees two or three inches deeper than they stood in nursery. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then in center of the hole run down with a post hole digger at least eighteen inches deeper. The larger the holes, the better. Pack soil firmly in hole before watering. Give all water the soil will take, and pack slightly again. Next, mound dry soil over the wet and up on stems of trees a foot or more. In dry weather, trees should be watered well every ten days the first summer, but be sure that the water soaks down to ends of roots. The secret of making trees live is to plant good trees and water properly the first summer.

The pecan will grow in all kinds of soil. The better the soil, the better it will grow.

East of a line from Austin to Dallas, the Eastern varieties should be planted. West of such line, the Western varieties in a general way are preferred, although the Eastern are also good there, and on low valley land are sometimes better.

Budded and Grafted Pecans

In planting such trees, one knows they will bear the kind of nuts described. All varieties listed may be termed thin-shell pecans. Some have extra thin shells, others medium. None has thick shells.



Pecans

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.50	\$2.25
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	2.75
5 to 6 feet.....	4.00	3.50
6 to 7 feet.....	5.00	4.50
7 to 8 feet.....	7.50	7.00
8 to 10 feet.....	10.00	

Eastern Varieties

MOORE. Round to oval, good size. The favorite of many.

SCHLEY. Above medium size, elongated. Extra thin shell and plump meat. High quality.

STUART. Regular bearer, not always heavy. Large, plump, oval.

SUCCESS. One of the best all-around pecans. Large, very plump, round to oval.

Western Varieties

Do best on upland

BURKETT. Large, almost round, thin shell, excellent quality.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Long, thin shell, well known.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Resembles the Eastern Schley. Thin shell, extra quality. 6 to 7 feet grade only.

From S. D. B., Baird, Texas

I feel sure that the first trees I ever saw men dig holes for, measure the distance, and put out (and I have passed my 69th Birthday) were the Ramsey trees, and hauled by wagon and team from somewhere near Austin. Mr. Frank T. Ramsey was a boy on the trip. I married in 1894 and two or three years later I got a bill of fruit trees from the Ramsey Nursery. I hope to live to make a 50-year old customer.

Ramsey's Grapes Are Adapted To Texas

GRAPES

American

The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids and crosses. See information below about training and spraying. Grapes do best on sandy soil with clay foundation, and must have soil free of root-rot, which kills cotton.

PRICES

1 to 6	7 to 29
\$.50	\$.40

BLACK SPANISH. July. Medium to small, black; large bunch. Hardy.

CARMAN. July. Dark red, almost black, fine quality. Fruit large. One of the very best varieties in the South.

CONCORD. July. Large, blue-black. Commercial grape of the North. Good in North and Northwest Texas.

EDNA. July. Hardy, white, delicious grape. A wonder over the Southwest.

HERBEMONT. July. Medium size; black. Delicious when thoroughly ripe. Vine robust and long-lived. Excellent for arbors.

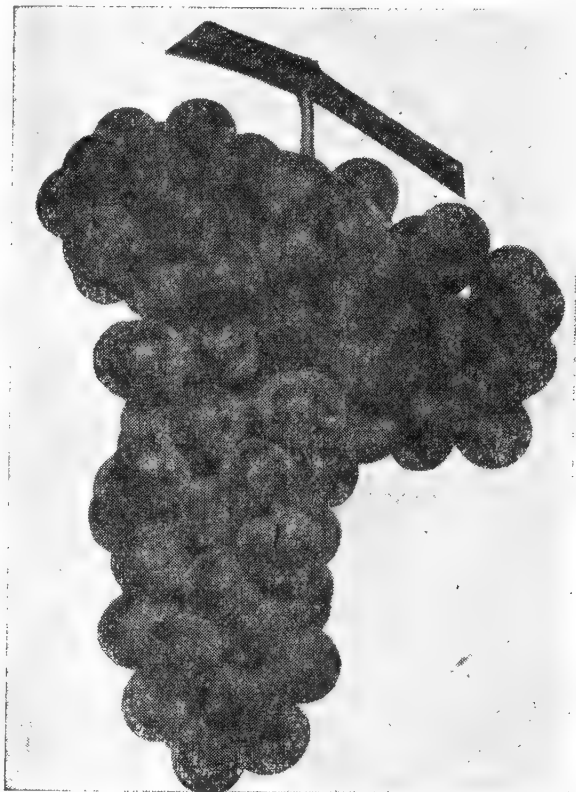
NIAGARA. July 1. Large, amber-white, high quality. Excellent for arbors.

Vinifera

These are the California varieties and are succeeding in parts of Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Not adapted in other parts.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Greenish yellow.

FLAME TOKAY. Bunches large and compact. Berries large, light red.



Herbemont Grape

How to Train American Grape Vines

Set a post 6 1/2 feet long in ground 2 feet deep, placing cross arm 2 feet long on each post 2 1/2 feet above ground, and another cross arm at top. Place posts 20 feet apart, in rows, and run strings of wire on cross arms from post to post, 4 strings in all. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine then forming on these wires an arbor, shading fruit and vine, and being easily pruned and sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before sap starts, after first year, leaving two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each new shoot.

Training Vinifera Grapes

These should be pruned back so as to form thick bodies or trunks three to four feet high, with short, heavy branches, and not allowed to form vine on trellis or other support. Pruning severely every year is necessary.

TRELLIS FOR BERRY PLANTS

Haupt, Young, and Boysen Berries are improved by being grown on trellis, which, however, is not necessary. Construct trellis as directed for Grapes, with wires nearer ground. See PRUNING directions for berries, next page.

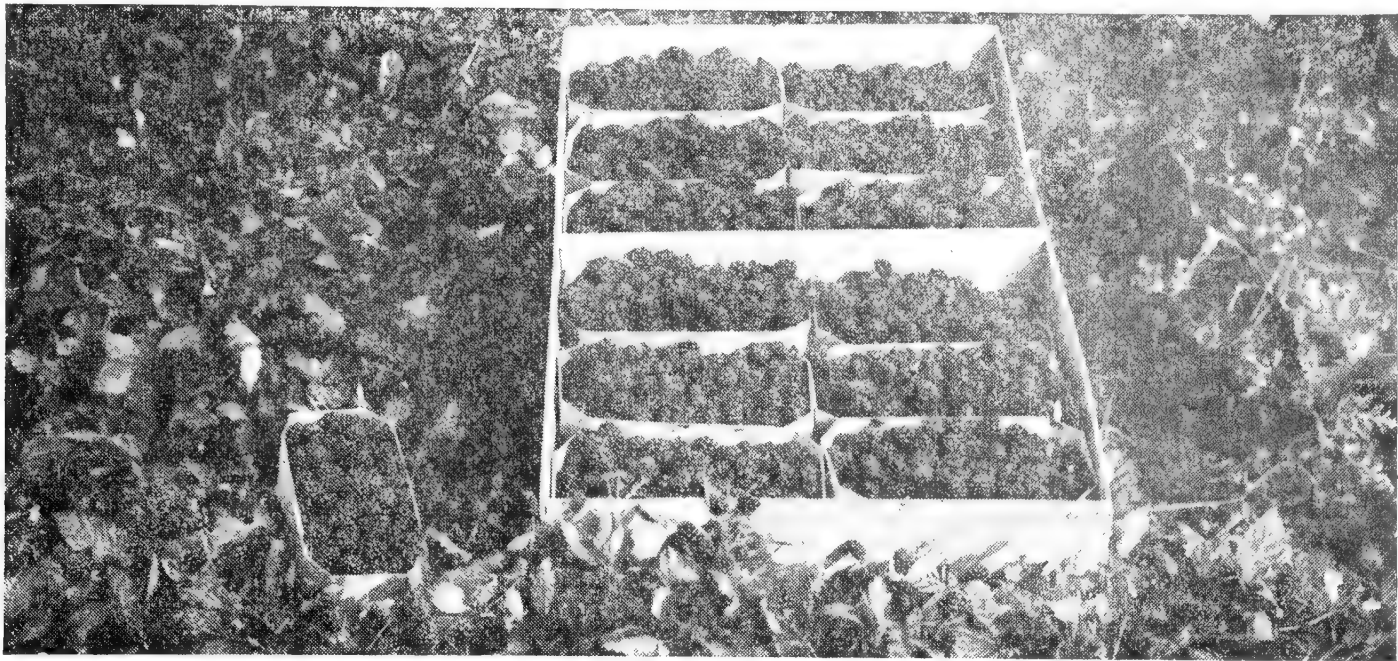
BERRIES

See Planting Directions following

No farm or city garden should be without a patch of black or dewberries. These are the surest crops that can be grown, and produce fruit the second Spring after planting, and the most per square foot of space. They pay more per acre than anything else, while the expense of working and marketing is low. They ripen in the Spring, while the weather is cool and pleasant for preserving and making jams and jellies.

All varieties do well on sandy soil. Haupt and Dew-Black are the best for black land.

Large, old plants frequently produce two gallons of fruit and more. Carefully kept records of production have shown gross amount of \$700 to \$1,000 per acre, and net profit of \$300 to \$600.



Crate of fruit and heavily loaded vine of HAUPT BERRY.

Grow Berries for Sure Profit

PRICES FOR BERRIES

	10 plants	50 plants	100 plants	1000 plants
Haupt, Dew-Black, and Austin Mayes.....	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 45.00
Youngberry	1.50	7.00	12.00	100.00
Boysenberry	1.75	8.00	15.00	125.00
Thornless Boysenberry	2.00	9.50	17.50	150.00

Planting

Before planting, ground should be plowed and harrowed or spaded up and put in best condition possible. In large plantings, furrows may be opened and cross checked with plow.

Plants should be cut back, leaving top of only a few inches above root, and then should be set in ground deeper than they were in nursery, letting only an inch or two of top remain above ground.

Pruning

After the second year's growth, particular attention should be given blackberry and dewberry plants. After fruit is gathered in Spring, cut out all the growth of preceding year. At this time there will be long canes or shoots of new growth, which will produce fruit the following Spring. If this new growth is abundant it should be cut back one-half. Sometimes the new growth interferes with picking the fruit, and it may be cut back at the time; but it is better to wait until it is more mature. A good rain or irrigation for the plants after pruning will be beneficial. Such pruning may be done as late as first of August, but sooner is preferred.

Above directions apply to all black and dewberries.

In case of Haupt and Dew-Black Blackberries, which make vigorous growth, we cut off all tops, old and new growth, with hoe or mowing machine, a few inches above ground, soon after fruit is gathered. It will be sufficient to give this severe pruning once every two years, but if plants make strong growth, it may be done every year.

Proper pruning gives more and better berries, and allows better cultivation.

BOYSENBERRY

This is a strong growing plant, considered to be a cross between blackberry, raspberry, and loganberry. Fruit extra large, of excellent flavor, more like raspberry. The Boysenberry has proven most satisfactory in Central and Southern Texas, especially on sandy soil, and is good on heavier soils.

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY is the same berry as the regular Boysenberry, but the stems of the thornless variety are smooth and have no thorns. This makes them easy to pick.

BLACKBERRIES

DEW-BLACK BERRY. May and June. A cross between a Blackberry and Dewberry. Heavy producer of large, sweet fruit, with small seeds. Succeeds in all kinds of soil, and should be planted extensively.

HAUPT. May 1 to June 1. It is difficult to conceive of anything the equal of this berry. Cross between dewberry and blackberry, originating in Wharton County, Texas. Never fails to bear full of large, sweet, luscious fruit. We have selected and propagated the best, and now offer a pure, single strain of highest merit. Haupt is the best berry for heavy, black land, and does well in any good soil.

DEWBERRIES

Dewberries grow better on loam or sandy land. Haupt and Dew-Black Blackberries are best for black or heavy soil. All varieties succeed in sandy land.

AUSTIN MAYES. May and June. Extra large, firm fruit; prolific.

YOUNG BERRY. June, very large, sweet fruit. One of the best.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS

AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

Azaleas are the most colorful of all plants in the late winter and early spring, and Camellias produce indescribably beautiful and perfect flowers in the early and mid-winter, both being evergreen and blooming from December to March. In recent years many varieties have proven most satisfactory in Texas.

These plants require acid soil, which is opposite to our limey soils of central, south and north Texas. However, proper soil is easily made and maintained by following directions given below.

VARIETIES

Below we give leading varieties, but the supply is limited and we can not guarantee at all times that all are available. All are good, and we should like to have the privilege to substitute with similar kinds. Please indicate if this is not desired. All plants are Balled and Burlapped (B&B).

Other varieties in small amounts are also available. Write us for special varieties, or visit our nursery.

AZALEA INDICA. Hardy varieties, upright growing. Plants 18 to 36 inch high have 3 to 5 stems.

	24 to 30 inch	3 to 4 feet heavy, bushy
DAPHNE SALMON, Salmon pink	\$4.50	\$15.00
ELEGANS, pink	4.50	
FORMOSA, lavender	4.50	\$12.00 and \$15.00

CAMELLIAS

GLOIRE DE NANTES. Semi-double, dark red, Compact, 3 to 4 feet, \$17.50

PINK PERFECTION. Double, shell pink. Compact, 3 to 4 feet, \$17.50

PROF. C. S. SARGENT. Double, crimson-red. Compact, 3 to 4 feet, \$17.50

PLANTING AND CARE

Azaleas and Camellias should not be planted deep. Top of ball of earth with roots should be at, or slightly below, ground level. Dig holes 2 to 3 feet square, 16 to 24 inches deep, depending on size of plants. Fill in below and around plants with a mixture of half good top soil and half Texas Peat Moss, or imported peat moss, both of which we can supply. See Index.

Apply fertilizer as described below.

Before watering, sprinkle over soil about one-half to two teacupfuls of iron sulphate (copperas), or aluminum sulphate, amount depending on size of plant.

Leave a trench or basin around plants, large enough to hold considerable amount of water.

Once a year after planting, give a good application of Peat Moss mixed in the soil around plants, going farther out year by year, and twice a year apply iron or aluminum sulphate in increasing amounts.

Do not stir soil deep close to plants.

It is beneficial to sprinkle tops of plants with water several times a week in spring, summer, and fall, and to water thoroughly the ground around them, but only late in afternoon. Little if any pruning is required.

LOCATION

Plants succeed perhaps better in partial shade, not full shade. Full sun will be better than full shade. North side of house and under trees are satisfactory locations, provided plants receive at least part sun.

FERTILIZER FOR AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

10 pounds ammonium sulphate
35 pounds high grade acid phosphate
17 pounds high grade sulphate of potash
28 pounds cottonseed meal
10 pounds aluminum sulphate

100 pounds. Use proportionate amounts for less quantity.

Mix thoroughly and apply in ground around plants in early spring, soon after plants have stopped blooming. Do not feed in heat of summer or in fall. Fall feeding might make growth that would force off bloom buds. Use one-half to 3 teacupfuls per plant, according to size. Some of these ingredients are not available now. Later we hope to be able to offer the prepared fertilizer.

With use of this fertilizer, application of iron or aluminum sulphate several times a year will not be required.

Cottonseed meal alone is a fairly adequate fertilizer.

Old leaf mold is also good as a mulch and to acidize the soil, especially oak leaves.

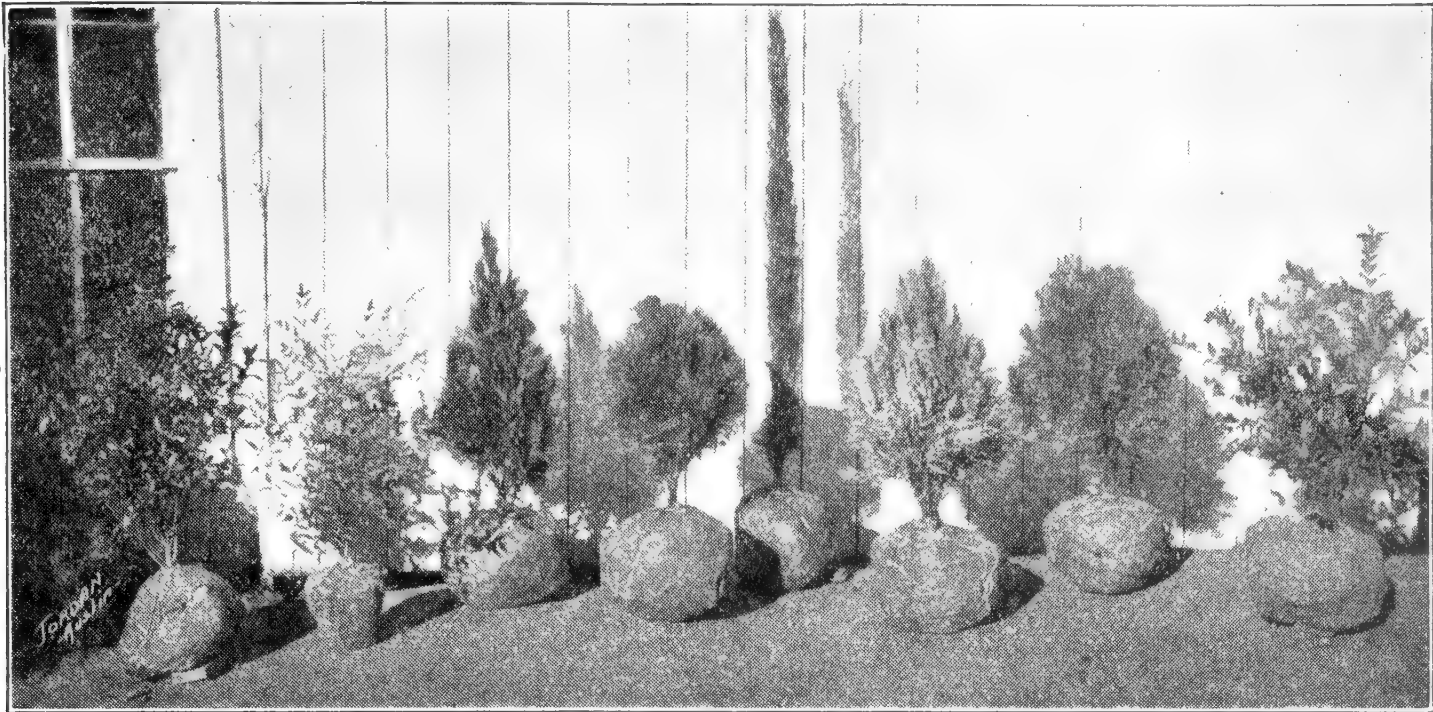
SPRAY FOR AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS

For insects and scale, if any, on plants, use following:

3 Tablespoons of Volck, or other white oil emulsion.
3 Tablespoons of Derris Powder
1 Teaspoon of Black Leaf 40.
1 Gallon water.

Mix thoroughly and spray as needed, beginning just after blooming season. Materials may be obtained from Seed and Drug stores as a rule. Use of Volck alone is satisfactory.

Live With Ramsey's Evergreens the Year 'Round



EVERGREENS B & B (Balled and Burlapped). That is, taken up with ball of earth. Burlap need not be removed when plants are set in ground. Handle B&B plants by ball of earth only.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BALLED AND BURLAPPED

B&B indicates Balled and Burlapped; that is, plants taken up with ball of earth intact with roots and wrapped securely with burlap. DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN BURLAP WHEN PLANTING.

First Figures Given in Descriptions Indicate Average Height of Growth

Arbor Vitae—Tall Growing

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 10 feet. Symmetrical, upright, elegant form. Foliage very compact, dark green.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.35
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.25	2.00
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.75
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	4.00	3.50
6 to 7 feet.....B&B	5.00	

BLUESPIRE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 8 feet. Upright, more slender than Baker's, not as rank in growth. Bluish green foliage.

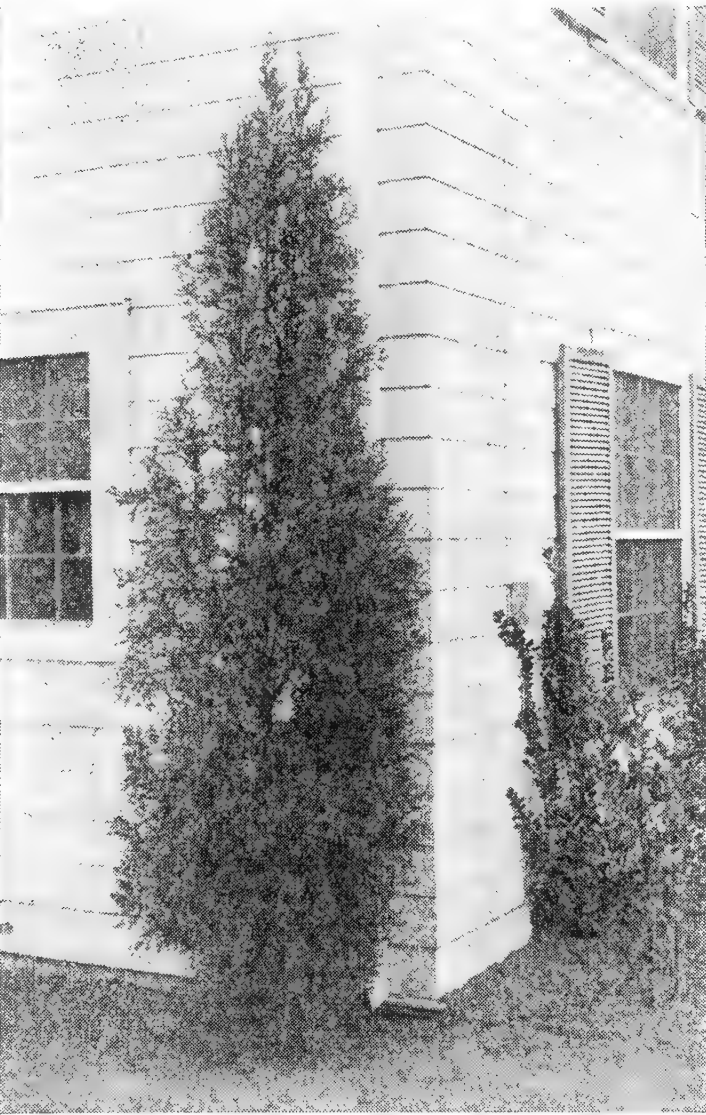
Prices Same as for Baker's



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

RAMSEY HYBRID ARBOR VITAE. 8 to 20 feet. Dark green, almost feathery foliage. Most valuable and attractive of upright growing Conifers.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	\$3.00	\$2.75
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	4.00	3.75
6 to 7 feet.....B&B	5.00	4.50
7 to 8 feet.....B&B	6.00	5.00
8 to 9 feet.....B&B	7.50	6.50



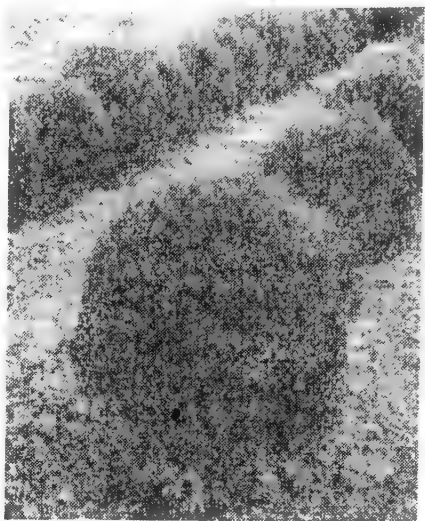
RAMSEY HYBRID. Originated in Our Nursery.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 25 feet. Fastest and largest grower. Good for specimens, screens, windbreaks. Dark green.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	\$2.25	\$2.00
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.75
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	4.00	3.50

From H. W., San Marcos, Texas

My orchard, largely from your trees, bore so much fruit last year that we could not use, preserve, and sell all of it.



Bonito
Arbor
Vitae

Arbor Vitae—Smaller Growing

BONITO ARBOR VITAE. 2 to 4 feet. Perfect globe, hardy. Rich dark green.

	1 to 6
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$2.00
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	3.00



Dwarf Golden Arbor Vitae

DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. 4 to 7 feet. Dwarf, compact, with bright green foliage, tinged with gold in spring and fall.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.75	\$1.50
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	2.00	1.75
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	3.00	2.75
3 to 4 feetB&B	5.00	4.50
4 to 6 feetB&B	7.50	

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. 3 to 7 feet.
Feathery, light green foliage.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.25
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	2.25	2.00
3 to 4 feetB&B	4.50	

Cypress

ITALIAN CYPRESS. 15 to 30 feet. Tall,
narrow-growing evergreen.

	1 to 6
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	5.00
10 to 12 feet.....B&B	15.00



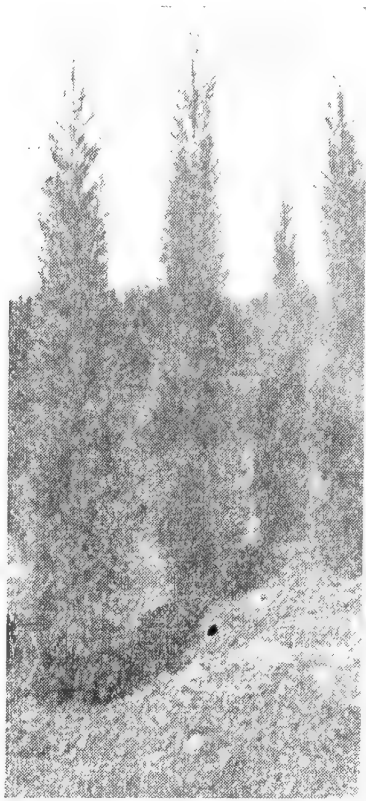
Arizona Cypress

ARIZONA CYPRESS. 12 to 25 feet. Hor-
izontal spreading branches. Foliage gray,
with tinge of blue. May be kept very slen-
der by pruning. In most parts of the South-
west, this is the best tree where effect of
a Spruce is desired. The Spruce is unsatis-
factory. The Arizona Cypress is difficult
to transplant from the ground. Our plants
are grown in large pots, live easily, and
make rapid growth when planted in ground.

PRICES FOR ARIZONA CYPRESS

	1 to 6
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	\$2.25
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	3.50

Italian
Cypress
in
one
of our
Fields



Replacement of plants that die within
six months will be made at half cur-
rent catalog price, if reasonable care
has been given, or same value given
in any nursery stock desired and
listed in our catalog. Original pur-
chases to be paid before replacements
are made.

On B&B Plants, leave the soil
around the roots when planting. It
is not necessary to remove or cut the
burlap. Handle B&B Plants by the
ball of earth only. DO NOT HANDLE
PLANTS BY THE TOPS. To do so
will loosen the roots.

Juniper

PFITZER JUNIPER. Low spreading, with
height 2 to 3 feet, and spread 5 feet or
more.

	1 to 6
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$2.25
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	3.00
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	4.50

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

B&B indicates Balled and Burlapped; this is, taken up with ball of earth intact and securely wrapped with burlap. DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN BURLAP WHEN PLANTING.



Designed and planted by Ramsey's Austin Nursery.

Abelia

ABELIA grandiflora. 3 to 5 feet. Glossy green foliage, with white star-shaped flower, blooming freely spring till fall. Slightly fragrant.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.35	\$1.25
24 to 30 inch.Bare-Root	.75	.65
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.75	1.60
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.75
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	4.00	

AGARITA (trifoliata). 3 to 5 feet. Native Barberry. Bright green foliage, with red berries in spring, good for jelly.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.35

AGARITA (swaseyi). 3 to 5 feet. Superior native Barberry, gray-green foliage, with red berries.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.75	\$1.60

From E. F. T., Wyandotte, Mich.

The Gardenia ordered from you arrived in splendid condition, and I am just writing this acknowledgment to let you know how much I appreciate the splendid way in which you packed it for shipment.

CENIZA (Leucophyllum). 3 to 6 feet. Ashen gray foliage, with lavender flowers. West Texas native.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.40
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	2.25	2.10
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	3.50	3.25

EUONYMUS (Japonicus). 2 to 7 feet. Dark green, glossy leaves. Most dependable.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch,.....	\$.50	\$.40
15 to 18 inch, bushy B&B	1.00	.90
18 to 24 inch, bushy B&B	1.50	1.40
24 to 30 inch, bushy B&B	2.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet, bushy B&B	3.50	

EUONYMUS Silver Variegated. 3 to 5 feet. Leaves variegated green and white, giving silver appearance. More upright in growth than the green Japonicus preceding.

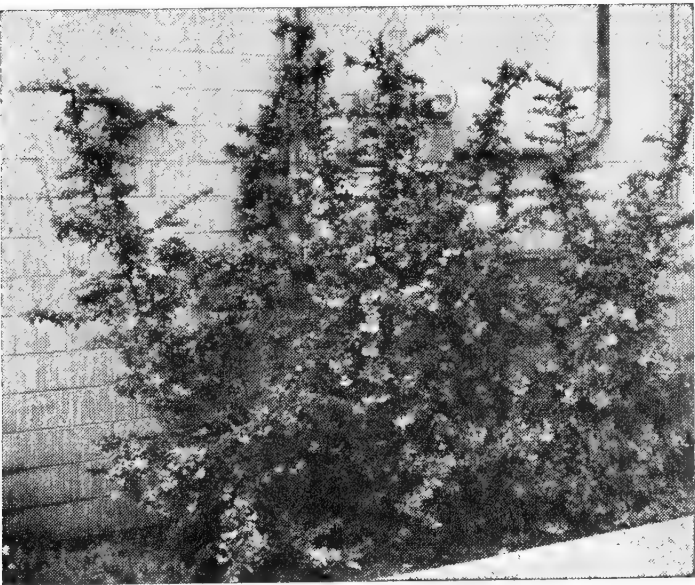
	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.40
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	3.50	



Cherry
Laurel

CHERRY LAUREL (Wild Peach). 8 to 15 feet. A more slender growing broad-leaf evergreen. Glossy green foliage. Must have yearly application of copperas in limey soils.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	\$2.50	\$2.25
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	3.50	3.25
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	4.50	4.25
6 to 8 feet.....B&B	8.00	



FIRETHORN (Laland)

FIRETHORN (Laland). *Pyracantha lalandi*. 5 to 10 feet. Hardy, attractive evergreen, similar to YUNNAN, but upright in growth, with orange-red berries in fall and winter.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.40
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.85
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.75
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	4.00	

FIRETHORN (Yunnan). *Pyracantha yunnanensis*, 4 to 6 feet. Spreading, vigorous growing evergreen from China. Leaves bright green; flowers small and white; profusion of red berries in fall and winter.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.40
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.85

FIRETHORN upright red berried. Upright with large red berries.

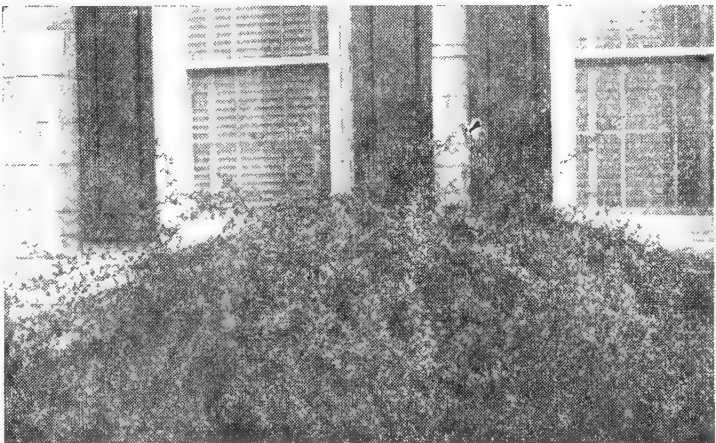
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.75
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	2.25
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	4.00
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	5.00

GARDENIA fortunei (Everblooming Cape Jasmine). 3 to 6 feet. The best variety for most of Texas. Blooms heavily in spring and frequently again in fall. Extra rich green foliage, with delightfully fragrant white flowers. Needs two or three applications of copperas per year, and an acid soil. (See directions, page 31.)

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$2.00	\$1.90
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	2.50	2.35
2½ to 3 feet.....B&B	3.50	3.25

HYPERICUM (improved). 2 to 4 feet tall and broad. Smaller growing evergreen, with exquisite golden yellow flowers in spring. Hardy in sun or shade.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.40
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	2.00	1.85
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	3.00	2.75

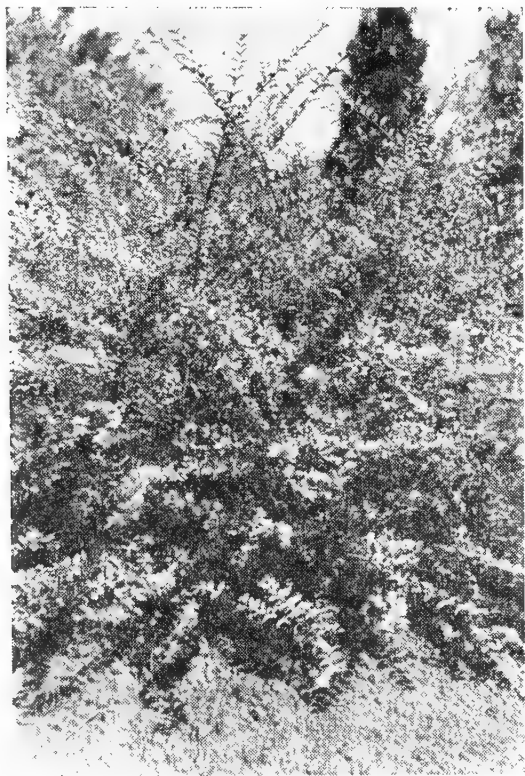


Jasmine floridum

JASMINE (floridum). 2 to 4 feet. Evergreen; bright green leaves and stems with yellow flowers; constant bloomer. Gracefully drooping branches.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.40
24 to 30 inch, bushy B&B	2.00	1.80
3 feet, bushy B&B	3.00	2.75

JASMINE PRIMULINUM. Primrose Jasmine. 3 to 6 feet. Earliest spring bloomer, large double, yellow fragrant flowers. PRICE, same as Floridum, preceding.

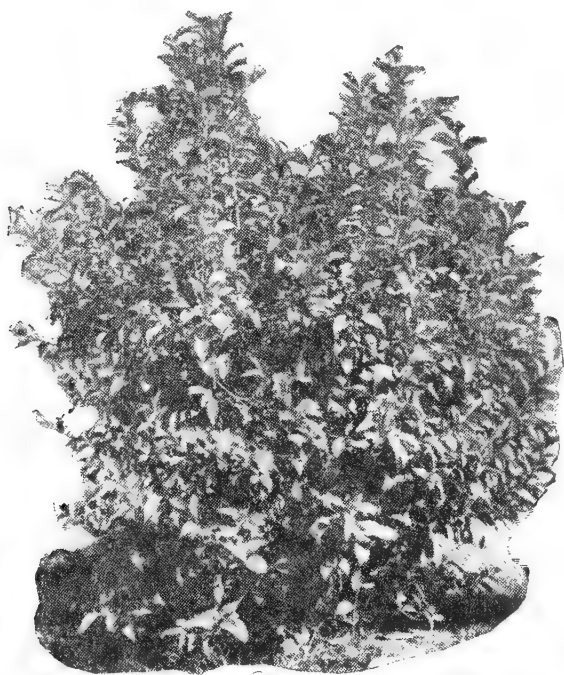


LIGUSTRUM Amur

LIGUSTRUM Amur. Amur or Chinese Privet. 3 to 10 feet. Small, bright green leaves, with white flowers in the spring. Rapid graceful grower.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet, bushy	\$.75	\$.65
2 to 3 feet, bushy..B&B	1.00	.85
3 to 4 feet, bushy	1.00	.85
3 to 4 feet, bushy..B&B	1.50	1.35
4 to 5 feet, bushy..B&B	2.50	2.25

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.



LIGUSTRUM Japan

LIGUSTRUM Japan. 5 to 15 feet. Large glossy, dark green leaves; fast rank grower. Desirable for tall hedge, screen, background, windbreak, or individual specimen.

Prices same as for Ligustrum Amur
See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.



LIGUSTRUM Wax-Leaf

LIGUSTRUM Wax-leaf. 3 to 6 feet. Thickest most glossy waxy leaves. White flowers in spring.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.35
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	2.00	1.75
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	3.00	2.75
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	4.50	4.25

LOQUAT: Japan Medlar. 5 to 10 feet. Large tropical dark green foliage. Attractive flowers and good fruit in South Texas. Not hardy north of Austin.

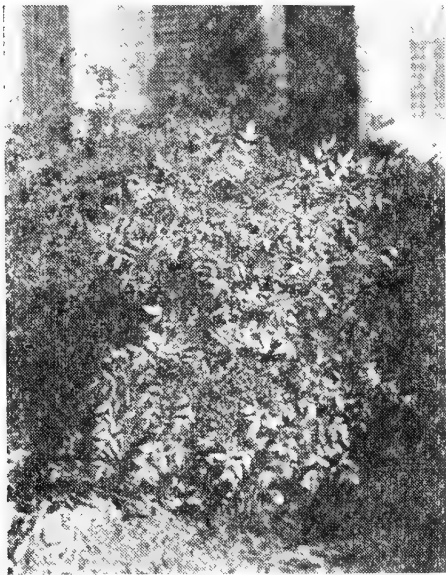
	1 to 6
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	3.50
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	5.00

MAGNOLIA (grandiflora). Stately evergreen tree, with large white fragrant blossoms.

	1 to 6
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	7.50
7 to 8 feet.....B&B	15.00

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Texas). 4 to 7 feet. The rare evergreen of Central West Texas, producing large Wisteria-like panicles of lavender flowers in spring.

	1 to 6
Plants from 4-inch pots.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	2.25
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	3.50



Nandina

NANDINA (domestica). 2 to 5 feet. Leaves red in winter, with clusters of red berries.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
Small plants from 4-inch pots	\$.50	\$.40
12 to 15 inch.....B&B	1.00	.90
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.40
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	2.00	1.85
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	3.00	2.75

PHOTINIA serrulata. 6 to 10 feet. Rich holly-leaf foliage, dark green on top, lighter underneath, turning many shades of color in winter. Large panicles of white flowers in spring on older plants, followed by red berries in winter.

	1 to 6
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	3.00
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	4.50

PITTOSPORUM tobira. 2 to 5 feet. Richest dark green foliage, symmetrical in growth, equally broad and tall. Small attractive white flowers in spring. Hardy in Central Texas and South.

	1 to 6
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	3.00
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	4.50

PRIVETS, See Ligustrum.

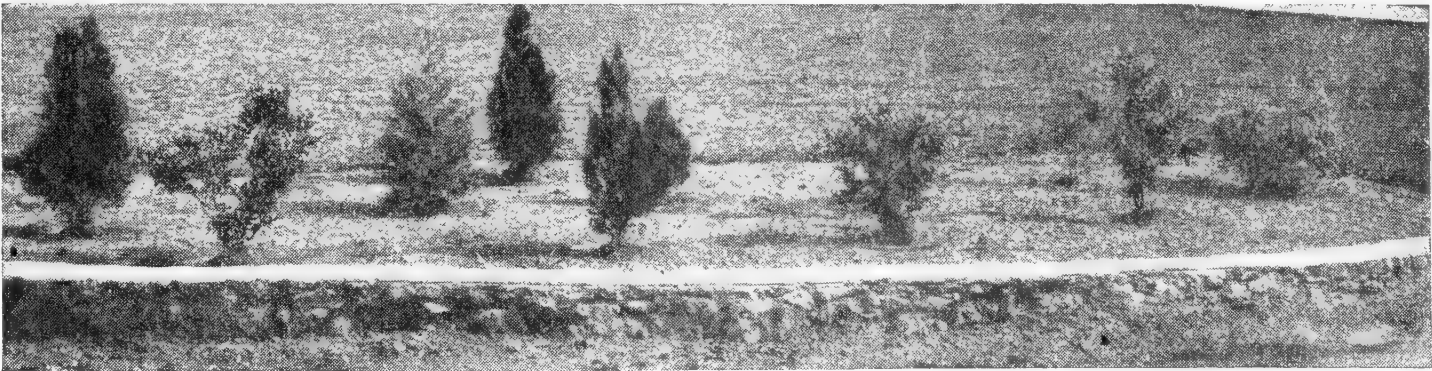
PYRACANTHA, See Firethorn.

SUMACH evergreen. 3 to 6 feet. Another hardy West Texas Native. Red twigs with attractive fall and winter coloring of foliage. Older plants produce profusion of red berries.

	1 to 6
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	5.00

YAUPON. Evergreen. 4 to 8 feet. Native evergreen holly. Red berries in winter. An excellent plant for individual specimens, with or without shearing, and for hedges.

	1 to 6
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$2.50
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	3.50
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	5.00



PICTURES ABOVE illustrate new planting widely spaced, and same planting from opposite direction, three years later. DO NOT CROWD PLANTS.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

(Also see Native Flowering Shrubs)

These are mostly the deciduous types of flowering shrubs that can be transplanted bare-rooted in the dormant season. This helps to make them inexpensive, but they will give you a profusion of color and flowers that will be a joy.

PRUNING OF SHRUBS

This is important. See **LATER PRUNING** under General Information in back of catalogue.

ULTIMATE GROWTH

First figures given in descriptions indicate average height of growth when fully grown.

Most of the bare-root plants can be shipped by parcel post. The heavier balled and burlapped (B&B) plants should be shipped by motor or railroad freight, or by express.

Please indicate on your order how you want shipments made. Express or freight charges can be sent to you collect, but for parcel post or prepaid express or prepaid freight, please add 10% to your order for shipment into Texas, 15% to adjoining states, and 20% to other states.

On B&B plants, leave the soil around the plant roots when planting. It is not necessary to remove or cut the burlap. Handle B&B plants by the ball of earth only — **DO NOT HANDLE PLANTS BY THE TOPS.**

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon, 5 to 9 feet. Single and double lavender, double pink, double red, single and double white. Continual summer bloomers. Excellent for large individual flowering shrubs and hedges. 2 to 3 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin (Mimosa or Silk Tree). 6 to 10 feet. Small tree or large shrub. Soft feathery foliage, with pink flowers in spring. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00; 6 to 7 feet, \$3.50; 8 to 10 feet, B&B, \$15.00.

BUDDLEIA. 3 to 5 feet. Ile de France. Improved **BUTTERFLY BUSH.** Long spikes of deep violet-purple flowers, blooming freely all summer. 2 year, 75c.

CAPE MYRTLE. 5 to 10 feet. Universal flowering shrub of the South. Lavender, light pink, dark pink, red, and white. May be grown as large shrub, or kept small by pruning. Cutting off flowers as they mature, before seed forms, will produce continual flowering. 2 to 3 feet, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

ESPERANZA (*Tecoma mollis*). 3 to 5 feet. Bright yellow flowers in summer. 2 to 3 feet, B&B, \$1.50.

JASMINE floridum.

JASMINE primulinum.

See under Broad-leaf Evergreens.

LANTANA trailing. 1 to 1½ feet tall. Grows several feet wide. Lavender flowers, blooming freely all summer. Good as individual plants, low border, in rock garden, or to trail over walls. From 2½-inch pots, strong, 35c; Medium clumps, B&B, \$1.00; Heavy clumps, B&B, \$1.50.

LILAC. Purple. 5 to 7 feet. Fragrant. Spring bloomer. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00

MOCK ORANGE. *Philadelphus*, 5 to 7 feet. Beautiful white, fragrant flowers. Old favorite of Southern gardens. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

OLEANDER. 5 to 7 feet. White, red and yellow, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25; 3 to 4 feet, B&B, \$2.50; 4 to 5 feet, B&B, \$5.00.

POINCIANA. Bird of Paradise, 5 to 7 feet. Panicles of red and yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING. 6 to 8 feet. Double red flowers, almost like roses. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.

POMEGRANATE, FRUITING. 4 to 6 feet. Flowers bright red, followed by attractive red fruit. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

POMEGRANATE, Dwarf. 2 to 4 feet. Bright red or scarlet flowers most of the spring, summer, and fall. A most desirable shrub. 15 to 18 inch, B&B, \$1.00; 18 to 24 inch, B&B, \$1.50.

FLOWERING PEACH. 8 to 10 feet. Pink, red, or white. The universal early spring bloomer, always appreciated. 2 to 3 feet, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.

DWARF FLOWERING PEACH. A novelty, but hardy and attractive. Grows three feet tall and about three feet broad. A solid mass of peach blossoms in early spring. Foliage rich green. Each, 12 to 18 inch, \$1.00.

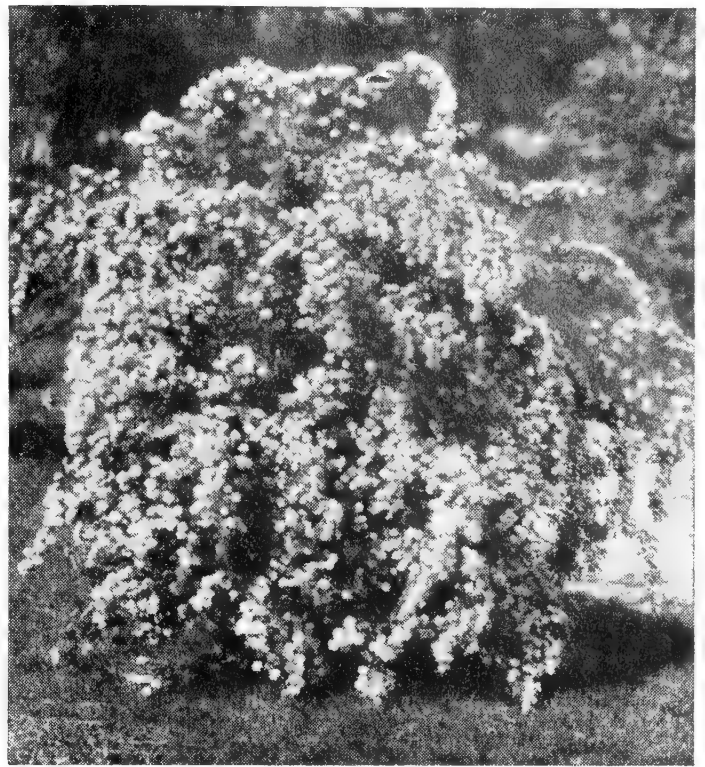
RED LEAF PLUM. 8 to 10 feet. Most striking in any yard or landscape. Leaves turn brilliant red to purple in fall, and show considerable color through the summer. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$2.00.



QUINCE, Japan

QUINCE, JAPAN. 3 to 6 feet. Fire-Bush. Commonly called Japonica. Scarlet flowers in early spring. 18 to 24 inch, 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; 2 to 3 feet, B&B, \$2.50.

REDWING. 2 to 4 feet. *Heteropteris glauca*. Previously listed as *THRYALLIS*. Native of South America. Yellow blossoms with red seed pods give profusion of color all summer. Excellent for cut flowers. One of hardiest most beautiful shrubs we know. Medium, \$1.00; Heavy, \$1.50.



SPIREA

SPIREA. Bridal Wreath. Single, white. 3 to 6 feet. A bank of snow white in spring. Medium, 75c; large, \$1.00.

SPIREA, double flowering. 3 to 4 feet, B&B, \$3.00.

TAMARIX. Salt Cedar. 5 to 7 feet. Dainty pink flowers in summer. Flowers better if cut back half way in February. 2 to 3 feet, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

TAMARIX EVERGREEN. Athol. Blue-gray foliage, evergreen in South Texas. Rapid grower. Grows 7 to 12 feet. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.

All varieties of Tamarix should be cut back half way or more in February or March, except in extreme Southern part of Texas, where partial cutting back is desirable.

VITEX. 6 to 9 feet. Sweet lavender. Large spikes of lavender flowers. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

WILLOW, FLOWERING. Makes small tree. Profuse summer bloomer. Lavender or white. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

WEIGELA ROSEA. 5 to 6 feet. Rose pink flowers in spring. Prefers partly shaded place. Medium, \$1.00; Heavy, \$1.50.

NATIVE FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE SHRUBS

The following varieties are part of our collection of hardy, attractive, climate-proof Natives:

ANISACANTHUS. Grows three to five feet, blooming constantly all summer, with orange-red flowers. Indifferent to drouth. 2 year, \$1.00.

CENIZA. See Broad-leaf Evergreens.

CORALBERRY. 2 to 3 feet. Dainty foliage, with coral red berries in winter. Medium, 75c; large, B&B, \$1.25.

EUPATORIUM. 3 to 5 feet. Wonderful fragrant white flowers in fall. A real Butterfly bush. 2 year, \$1.00.

LANTANA. 2 to 3 feet. A perpetual bloomer, orange flowers. 2 year, 75c; B&B, \$1.50.

LANTANA, PINK. Like the orange, except in color. 2 year, \$1.00; B&B, \$2.00.

LEUCOPHYLLUM. See under Evergreens.

MALVAVISCUS. See under Perennials.

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. See under Evergreens.

PARKINSONIA. Retama. Grows 15 feet.

Foliage like Mesquite, with glowing yellow flowers in summer. 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, B&B, \$10.00.

RED BUD. 5 to 10 feet. Purplish-red flowers in early spring, before foliage comes. Ours is the Texas native, with rich glossy foliage attractive all summer.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; B&B, \$1.50

4 to 5 feet, \$1.50; B&B, \$2.50

SALVIA GREGGI. Almost evergreen. Dark crimson flowers all summer. Grows two feet. 2 year, 50c; B&B, \$1.25.

SUMACH, STAGHORN. 6 to 8 feet. Large leaves, with striking autumn colors. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25.

SUMACH, COPALLINA. 6 to 8 feet. Highly colored autumn foliage of scarlet, orange and yellow, and clusters of red seed. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.

SUMACH, EVERGREEN. See under Evergreens.

WILLOW, FLOWERING. See under Flowering Shrubs preceding.

Plant Ramsey's Reliable Everblooming Roses

There is a secret about planting roses. The plants should be set about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, tops then cut back to about five inches above ground, and soil mounded up on stems almost to the tips. Always give plenty of water, so as to reach down to the roots, and then place dry soil over the wet to prevent baking in the sun.

For best growth and flowering, old plants should be cut back half way in February, and about one-third in August every year.

If shoots come from below ground the first year, cut them off.

As with all plants, the soil around roses should be kept stirred and loose on top of ground about two inches deep. **CAUTION: Do not dig or spade the soil deeper, as so doing will cut the roots and seriously injure plants.** The rose bed should have a two-inch mulch of old leaves, grass clippings, old straw, or some other good humus for mulching over the entire bed during the hot summer months. Spade this into the ground in late fall, and repeat mulching next summer, etc.

Roses must be kept watered through the dry part of the year, but they will not live or do well in a wet or seepy location where their roots are constantly wet.

Most varieties of Bush Roses are everblooming. No variety of Climbing Rose is strictly everblooming.

USE COPPERAS. In black soil and all soils heavy with lime, copperas is essential for best results. See "WHEN LEAVES TURN YELLOW," page 31.

Full directions for Planting, Pruning, and Care of trees and plants are given on pages 30-32.



Prices of Roses

	each	12
2 year, No. 1 Plants.....	\$1.00.....	\$10.00

Pink Bush Roses

BRIARCLIFF. A very fine double pink. A sport of Columbia.

COLUMBIA. Large flowers, glowing pink. The equal of the very best. Has no thorns.

DAINTY BESS. A delightful single rose, with petals of varying tones of soft pink.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Large, bright pink. Fragrant.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Considered by many to be best deep pink rose. Rich, even color.

PAUL NEYRON. Rich pink; extra large and full; fragrant. Tall grower. Spring and fall bloomer. Thornless.

PINK RADIANCE. Brilliant, rose pink. Large, full flowers; perfect buds; fragrant. Most excellent rose from all standpoints.

White Bush Roses

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (Frau Karl Druschki). Extra large, snowy white flowers. Perfect buds. Hardy, vigorous grower; almost half climber.

CALEDONIA. Flowers white, large double. Another desirable white rose.

KAISERINA. Long, exquisite, pointed buds, full when open. Most excellent for cut flowers. As a white rose, it has no rival.

Red Bush Roses

AMI QUINARD. Very dark red, almost black. Velvety. One of the best.

E. G. HILL. Deep maroon, velvety on inside. Fragrant.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. One of the finest, most fragrant dark red roses for all purposes.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Large, red, shading to cerise. Very double.

RED RADIANCE. One of the best, hardiest roses. Flowers in bud and full bloom are perfect. Bright, rich red.

TALISMAN (Red). A fine red rose, similar in growth to the regular Talisman.

Yellow Bush Roses

LUXEMBOURG. Golden yellow, tinged with pink. Thrifty grower. May well be considered a combination-color rose, and one of the very best.

OPHELIA. A beautiful golden yellow.

SUNBURST. Golden yellow to golden orange in intense shades.

Combination-Color Bush Roses

BETTY UPRICHARD. Brilliant orange carmine on outer side of petals, soft pink inside.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Long buds, with shadings of cerise-pink, scarlet, and yellow.

TALISMAN. Truly multi-colored, with irregular blending of orange-scarlet and golden yellow. Good bud and open flower.

Roses, fruit trees, hedge plants, bulbs, bare-root flowering shrubs, and the smaller sizes of pecans can be sent by parcel post. The larger and heavier plants and trees (especially the Balled and Burlapped plants) must be shipped by railroad or motor freight, or by express.

Please indicate on your order how you want shipment.

The Nursery will prepay shipping charges if you will add 10% to your order for shipment into Texas, 15% in adjoining states, and 20% into other states. Parcel post shipments are always prepaid, so please add postage for shipment by mail.

C.O.D. shipments can also be made but you will save C.O.D. charges by sending a check or money order with your order.

Dwarf, Polyantha or Baby Roses

These are dwarf-growing varieties, with small perfect flowers, blooming almost constantly. Excellent for beds and borders.

BABY DOLL. Pink.

GLORIA MUNDI. Orange-scarlet.

IDEAL. Red.

Pink Climbing Roses

DR. VAN FLEET. A large-flowering Pink Climber that is most hardy and vigorous.

White Climbing Roses

CLIMBING KAISERINA. Elegant, pure white, with robust vine.

NOTE: Climbing roses are not as nearly everblooming as the bush roses, most of which are in flower more or less every month from April till frost.

Combination-Color Climbing Roses

CLIMBING TALISMAN. A strong climber, with the unexcelled Talisman colors.

Red Climbing Roses

PAUL'S SCARLET. Unexcelled; scarlet-red; profuse bloomer.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. Like the reliable bush Radiance, but a climber.

Asparagus

A delicious, healthful, table delicacy, easily grown. Tops make excellent greens for bouquets and decorations. Roots, per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$4.25.

BED FOR ASPARAGUS

Dig trench 16 inches deep, as wide and long as desired. Fill in the bottom with 6 inches of old manure, then 8 inches of good top soil to which may be added one part old manure to five parts soil. Set plants 1 foot apart each way. This leaves a depression of 2 inches. Add one inch good top soil in the winter each year. Thus the bed is good for two or three years when it should be remade.

Texas Bluebonnet Seed

25c per ounce; \$1.50 per pound.
Postpaid.

TEXAS AND IMPORTED PEAT MOSS

Imported Peat Moss is good as mulch and soil conditioner, but the new supply of Texas Peat is a mulch, soil conditioner, and fertilizer. It is good for nearly all plants, and in our limey soils is essential for Gardenias, Hydrangeas, Azalias, and Camellias, and other acid-loving plants.

Manner of application is by digging large holes for plants, and filling back with half good top soil and half Peat Moss. Further application of Peat Moss once or twice per year, with copperas twice or more often is beneficial.

Price: Texas Peat, 75c per bushel; \$12.50 per cubic yard.

Imported Peat, 75c per bushel; \$5.50 per bale.

CLIMBING VINES

ANTIGONON. Queen's Wreath. Long sprays of glowing pink flowers. June to frost. Medium, 50c; large, 75c.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Gorgeous orange-yellow flowers, twenty to forty in cluster. Tall climber, clinging to wood or stone, or may be grown as half climber, or even a shrub. An improved Trumpet Creeper. Each, \$1.25; B&B, \$2.00.

TRUMPET CREEPER. Rampant climber, myriads of large red, bell-shaped flowers. Each, 75c.

TEXAS CREEPER. A better Virginia Creeper or Ivy. Clings to any material. Each, 50c.

RED CLEMATIS. (*C. coccinea texensis*.) A native Texas vine, strong growing, with myriads of red, bell-shaped flowers in the spring. Each, 50c.

BLUE CLEMATIS. (*C. crispa*). Also native, similar to the Red, except having purplish blue flowers. Each, 50c.

WHITE CLEMATIS. Evergreen, strong grower. Sprays of fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Each, 75c.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers. Rank grower. Each, 35c; Heavy, 75c.

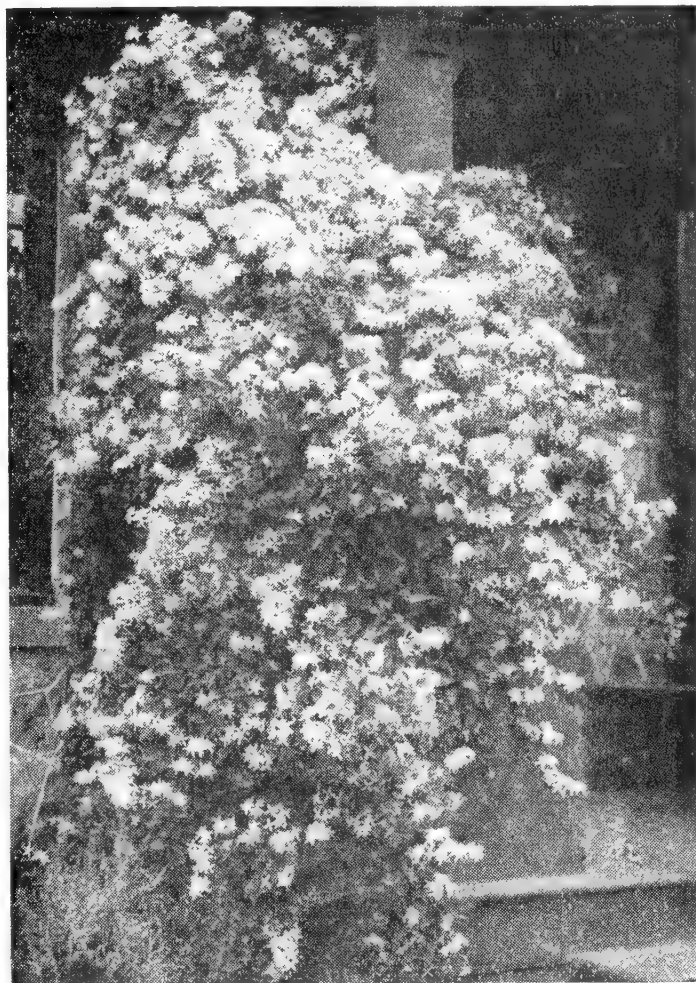
HONEYSUCKLE Red Coral. Dainty vine with coral-red flowers. Each, 75c.

ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen. Clings to wood and stone. Each, 35c.

KUDZU. Rankest growing vine known. Excellent for erosion control. Each, 50c; \$4.00 per Dozen; \$25.00 per 100.

VINCA. Trails on ground in sun or shade. Bright evergreen foliage, with blue flowers. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per Dozen.

WISTERIA. Large panicles of purple fragrant flowers in early spring. 1 year, \$1.00; 2 year, \$1.50; Tree Form, 3 to 4 feet, B&B, \$3.50.



White Clematis Vine

PERENNIALS AND SMALL PLANTS



Shasta
Daisy

MALVAVISCUS DRUMMONDII. Rich green leaves, with scarlet flowers all summer. Native. Each, 50c; per dozen, \$4.50.

HARTJE ELDER DAISY. Per dozen, 75c; \$5.00 per 100. Smaller flower than Shasta, but earlier and heavier blooming. Very hardy.

SHASTA DAISY. Large flower, heavy bloomer. Per dozen, 75c; \$5.00 per 100.

BULBS, LILIES, ETC.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. Gorgeous, early red Lily-like flower. Each, 50c; per dozen, \$4.50.

CANNAS. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50.

Cannas will bloom all spring and summer if flowers are cut before seed is formed. Enjoy your Cannas by removing old flowers.

Cannas, Red Flowers

King Humbert. Medium height, bronze foliage.

Pillar of Fire. Tall grower.

President. Medium height, glowing scarlet. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cannas, Orange and Red Flowers

Allemania. Tall, with large flowers.

Cannas, Pink Flowers

City of Portland. Glowing pink, medium height. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cannas, Yellow Flowers

Austria. Tall. Canary yellow.

GLADIOLUS. Pink, red, salmon, white, yellow. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.50.

CALADIUM. (Elephant Ear.) Medium bulbs. Each, 50c; large, 75c.

YELLOW DAY LILY. Rich gold, striped inside. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

IRIS. White and purple. Old-fashioned Flags. Richest colors. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50.

LIATRIS. (Perennial.) Native. Spikes of purple flowers. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

ANGEL LILY. Clusters of five to nine large, white lilies, with faint, wine-colored shadings. Each, 75c; per dozen, \$7.00.

GUERNSEY or RED SPIDER LILY. (Nerine sarniensis.) We now have a supply of this wonderful Amaryllis, which our customers have been seeking many years. In habit of growth and blooming it is similar to HABRANTHUS described below. Spider lily-like flowers, bright crimson, borne on stalks 12 to 15 inches high. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

RAIN LILY. Native white Fairy Lily. Blooms after rains, and will grow in sod. Per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

HABRANTHUS. Beautiful red lilies from Chile, with dwarf stalks eight inches high. Blooms in fall, with foliage all winter. Thrives in sod. Excellent for low border. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.50.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSE. Single, prettiest, most fragrant Tube Rose known. Per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

SOD: \$1.35 per square yard; 5 yards, \$1.25 per yard. Runners \$1.10 per bushel.

Called **CARPET** or **VALLEY GRASS.** The unexcelled lawn grass for planting in shade. Grows in sun or shade. Thrives in Central and Southern Texas, and has done well as far north as Dallas for several years.

In planting, have ground spaded several inches deep.

Solid sod comes in blocks one foot square, and weighs 80 pounds per square yard of nine blocks. Blocks should be cut in pieces 3 inches square, planted 12 to 15 inches apart. In this manner a square yard will plant 150 square feet of surface. In planting, do not cover foliage, but press soil firmly around blocks.

Runners should be planted solid in trenches about 12 inches apart, leaving the grass blades mostly sticking above the ground, with the roots covered and firmly planted in the soil.

Best time to plant is from March to October.

CARE OF GRASS

Water well after planting, and re-water at least every other day until a good growth of grass is established. Most grasses grow faster and easier in a good loose soil such as sandy loam, but St. Augustine will grow in any good soil. An application of commercial fertilizer or well pulverized barnyard fertilizer each spring is an excellent practice. St. Augustine will choke out other grasses, such as Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, and even Coco or Nut grass.

REMEDY FOR BROWN SPOT

This is usually caused by an excess of rain or humidity.

If grass begins to die, use the following:

1 ounce calomel
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce bichloride of mercury
 3 lbs. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints) sand

Mix thoroughly and spread over 300 square feet of surface, and sprinkle well with water immediately.

There are also special sprays on the market for this. Available at most seed stores.

HEDGES

Hedges should be planted only where needed for a particular purpose, as in a formal garden, or as a dividing line between properties for screening, windbreak, and background. All Hedge plants should be cut back half way or more when planted. The Privets or Ligustrums should be cut to a few inches above ground, to make them grow bushy. All varieties listed are evergreen.

AMUR PRIVET. See Ligustrum amur under Evergreens for larger plants. Set 12 to 18 inches apart. Most excellent small-leaf hedge.

	1 to 9	10 to 29	30 to 100
12 to 18 inch....	15c	13c	10c
18 to 24 inch....	18c	15c	12c
2 to 3 feet....	25c	20c	18c
2 to 3 feet, several stems	35c	30c	25c

LIGUSTRUM (Japan). See under Evergreens for larger plants. Large leaf, fast growing. Good in Central and South Texas. Set 15 to 24 inches apart.

Price: Same as Amur.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy green foliage, with white star-shaped flowers spring till fall, slightly fragrant. Set 18 to 24 inches apart.

	Each	Dozen
18 to 24 inch, Bare-Root.....	\$.50	\$4.80

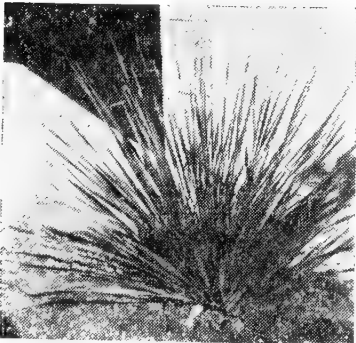
YAUPON. Evergreen. See description under Broadleaf Evergreens. We have small plants at a low price, permitting use of this fine Holly for Hedges. It can be kept almost any size desired, without excessive amount of pruning. Set 12 to 18 inches apart. 15 to 18 inch, B&B, \$1.25 each; \$1.00 each for 25 or more.

YUCCAS AND SIMILAR PLANTS

These are a few of our collection. Hardy, beautiful and adapted.

YUCCA (recurvifolia). Wide leaves droop gracefully. Tall spike with beautiful bell-shaped white flowers. 2 feet, \$1.25; B&B, \$2.00.

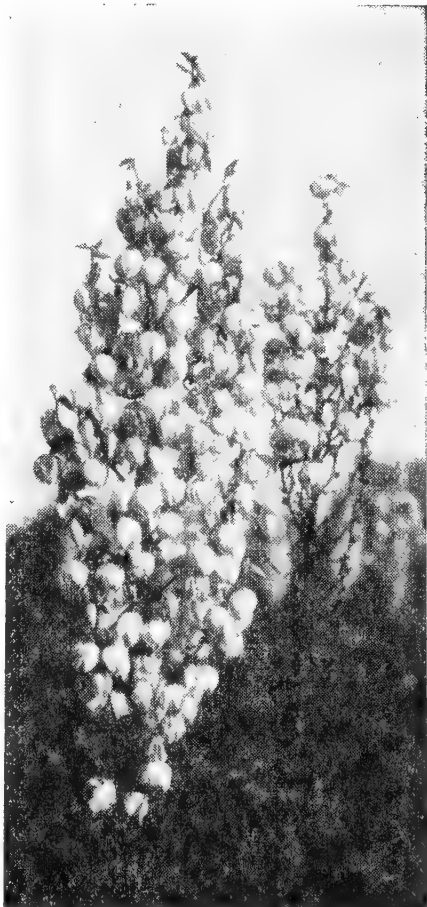
RED YUCCA. Rare, beautiful and distinct. Dark green pliant leaves, no thorns; flower stalks 5 to 6 feet covered with scapes of brilliant coral flowers. Medium bulbs, 50c; large blooming size, \$1.00; medium, B&B, \$1.50; large, B&B, \$2.00.



Dasyllirion

DASYLIRION (sotol). 100 to 200 symmetrically arranged leaves of brilliant intense green. Small thorns along sides of leaves. 18 inch \$1.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; B&B, \$2.00.

SPINELESS CACTUS. Hardy in Central and South Texas, but not in humid climate of East Texas. Ornamental and most valuable stock feed, producing 40 tons and more per acre. Plant by laying slabs flat on ground. Slabs or leaves, 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$8.00 per 100.



Yucca Flower

SHADE TREES

Shade Trees should be planted wherever needed for shade. In the Southwest there is need for more shade than has been provided in recent years. If a tree serves a good purpose, shade, screen, or other, it is appropriate.

Nursery-grown trees have the best root systems, smooth, straight bodies, and live easily. Tops should be cut back considerably when trees are planted.

PRICES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.50	\$1.25
7 to 8 feet.....	2.00	1.75
8 to 10 feet.....	3.00	2.50
10 to 12 feet.....	4.00	3.50
1½ to 2 inch diameter..	5.00	4.50
2 to 2½ inch diameter..	6.00	5.50
2½ to 3 inch diameter..	7.00	6.50
3 to 3½ inch diameter..	8.00	7.50

ASH, AMERICAN. Native, large leaf. Good grower.

ASH, GREEN. Medium leaf, fast grower. Holds its leaves late in fall and one of the first to come out in the Spring, often ever-green in south Texas. 8 to 10 feet, \$3.50.

CHINA, UMBRELLA. Quick growing. Dense round top. A good tree, worthy of being planted to a greater extent, especially in back yards.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.50	\$1.25
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	1.75
6 to 7 feet.....	3.00	2.75
12 to 14 feet Heavy.....	10.00	

COTTONWOOD. Fast growing native shade tree, adapted on high land as well as low.

CYPRESS, Native. Taxodium distichum. One of largest growing trees, reaching 75 feet, and five-foot-diameter trunk. Found native in creek bottoms and swamps, but is equally as good on upland. Branches grow horizontally, making symmetrical top. Fern-like foliage.

	1 to 6
4 to 5 feet.....	Bare Root \$2.00
6 to 8 feet.....	B&B 10.00

ELM, Asiatic. This we offer as one of the best shade trees. It is not fast growing but is dense of foliage, most symmetrical, and long-living. We doubt there is a prettier shade tree than one shown in picture. All trees make some litter when leaves fall, but this is truly a "clean" tree. As nearly adapted in all soils as any tree we know.



ASIATIC ELM. An unsurpassed Shade Tree.

PRICES FOR ASIATIC ELM

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.75	\$1.50
7 to 8 feet.....	2.50	2.25
8 to 10 feet.....	3.50	3.25
1½ to 2 inch diameter..	6.00	5.50
2 to 2½ inch diameter..	7.50	6.50

ELM, AMERICAN. The long-limb, fast-growing American Elm grows well in most soils and locations.

ELM, CHINESE. One of the fastest growing trees known. Desirable for quick shade. Will not live in soil affected with root rot.

HONEY LOCUST. Ornamental, with handsome divided foliage, conspicuous seed pods, and branched spines.

SHADE TREES (Continued)

LIVE OAK. The beautiful and admired Evergreen Oak of the South. Not of fast growth, but when given ordinary yard care one will be surprised at size it will attain in a few years. Trees known to have lived many hundreds of years. When planted, leaves should be removed, tops cut back slightly, and twigs and small branches removed.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 7 feet.....B&B	\$5.00	\$4.50
7 to 8 feet.....B&B	7.50	7.00
8 to 10 feet.....B&B	10.00	9.00
2½ to 3 inch diameter, B&B	15.00	13.00

Write for prices on large specimens.

SPANISH OAK. Highly colored leaves in autumn. Rather upright in growth, but a good hardy shade tree.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 7 feet.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
6 to 7 feet.....B&B	4.00	3.50
7 to 8 feet.....	4.00	3.50
7 to 8 feet.....B&B	7.50	7.00
8 to 10 feet.....B&B	10.00	9.00

PECAN. See page 9.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Graceful, tall, slender, giving fine effect. Must not be planted in root-rot soil.

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAF. Leaves white on under side and rustle in a slight breeze. Resembles Silver Leaf Maple, which is not successful in most of Texas.

SYCAMORE. One of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all soils. Bark white, leaves light green, tall grower.

VARNISH, JAPAN. A stately tulip-leaved tree from Japan. Smooth, green bark. Hardy and attractive. Semi-tropical in appearance.

WALNUT, Black. The Native Black Walnut. Hardy in all soils, is a good shade.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
5 to 6 feet.....	3.00	2.50

WALNUT, THOMAS BLACK. Characteristics of the Native Black, but somewhat faster growing. Nuts very large, very edible, cracking easily with large meats.

	1 to 6
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	5.00

WEeping WILLOW. At back of yard or landscape, it gives a most pleasing effect.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$.90
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50	1.25
7 to 9 feet.....	2.50	2.25



AMERICAN ELM

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These grasses are suitable for planting in Rock Gardens and around Pools.

10 per cent discount for dozen rate.

BAMBOO. Light green, feathery foliage, golden twigs and canes. Almost evergreen. Hardy in Central and South Texas. Grows 7 to 10 feet. Medium clump, 75c; large clump, \$1.00; 2 feet, B&B, \$2.50.

GEORGIA CANE. Attractive on landscape. Holds soil and prevents erosion. Price, 25c. Special prices for large quantities.

PAMPAS GRASS. 5 to 7 feet. Fluffy white plumes. Small clump, \$1.00; medium clump, \$1.50; large, \$2.00; 18 inch, B&B, \$2.50; 24 inch B&B, \$3.00.

PENNISETUM. Dwarf grass with beautiful white plumes. One of our favorites. Grows rapidly.

Single plants	\$.20	\$2.00 dozen
Medium clumps50	5.00 dozen
Large clumps75	7.50 dozen

General Information

Distances for Planting

Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Apricot, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Pecan, 40 to 60 feet each way.

Figs, 12 to 18 feet each way.

Haupt and Dallas Blackberries, 3 1/2 by 6 feet. In rich land, 5 by 5 feet, or 4 by 6 feet.

Boysen and Young Berries, 5 to 6 feet apart each way.

Dewberry, 3 by 4 feet.

Strawberry, 1 by 2 1/2 feet.

Grapes, 12 by 12 feet.

Number of Trees or Plants Per Acre

1	by	2 1/2	feet.....	17,424
3	by	4	feet.....	3,630
3 1/2	by	5	feet.....	2,430
4	by	6	feet.....	1,815
5	by	5	feet.....	1,740
12	by	12	feet.....	302
12	by	18	feet.....	201
20	by	20	feet.....	108
25	by	25	feet.....	69
30	by	30	feet.....	48
40	by	40	feet.....	27
50	by	50	feet.....	17
60	by	60	feet.....	13

Planting, Pruning, and Care of Trees

If information in detail is not found in this catalogue, any one may write us about any tree or plant problem. County and Home Demonstration Agents, to be found in most counties, are glad to give advice and assistance. The State Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, and the A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, have bulletins available for free distribution, covering nearly all agricultural and horticultural subjects.

Location of Orchard

Orchards do best on high land, by escaping late frosts and having good drainage. Most fruit trees will die in a few years if planted in poorly drained soil. North and east slopes are desirable. Pears, figs, and berries are best fruits on low land.

Ages of Bearing, After Planting

Peach, Plum, Nectarine, 2 to 3 years.

Pear and Apricot, 3 to 5 years.

Apple, 3 to 4 years.

Jujube, 2 to 3 years.

Pecan, 3 to 6 years.

Blackberry and Dewberry, second spring.

Strawberry, first spring.

Grape, 2 years.

Figs, 1 and 2 years.

Planting Bare-Rooted Trees and Plants

When trees are received, they should be planted at once, or unpacked, set in a trench, roots covered with mellow earth and well watered. Trees will keep safely in bale several days if kept damp and out of sun and wind. If trees are frozen when received, bury entire bale under ground until weather moderates.

For small number of trees, we recommend digging extra large holes, two or three feet square or more, and two feet deep. In larger orchard, ground should be well plowed and harrowed in advance. With a plow, check land for distance apart desired, 20 feet, or 20 by 25 feet, etc. Run several times in two or three furrows. Shovel out holes at checks, and a little more digging will give a good hole. The larger the better, but in such prepared land two feet wide and eighteen inches deep will answer. Some of the farm tractors now have implements suitable for digging tree and plant holes.

Tree or plant should be set about the same depth it stood in nursery or slightly deeper. Spread out roots, and cut bruised or broken roots. Pecan and shade trees should be set two or three inches deeper, and roses one inch deeper.

Fill in with good top soil about level full. Next, give all the water the ground will take, then cover with dry soil and slightly tamp or pack. No matter how moist the soil, give some water to settle earth around roots.

Planting B & B Stock

DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN SACK about ball of earth. Plant so that top of sack is below ground. Be sure to handle a B&B plant by the ball of earth and NOT by the plant top, for this would pull the roots loose in the ball.

Pruning at Time of Planting

This is important. Fruit trees should be cut back to 15 to 24 inches above ground to give the roots less top to support and to make trees head out low near the ground, shading the bodies. In case of two- and three-year-old trees, if there are no good eyes or buds on main trunk, cut top off, leaving two or three branches, which should be cut back to three or four inches long. We will prune trees, ready for planting, if requested.

Shade trees should be cut back heavily. Ten-foot trees, to seven feet; twelve-foot trees, to eight or nine feet; others, in proportion.

Flowering shrubs, cut back half. Privets and Ligustrums, one-third to one-half.

See under PECANS, ROSES and BERRIES for details.

Evergreens that are Balled and Burlapped need little, if any, pruning, unless extra large.

Later Pruning

As fruit trees grow, cut off sprouts coming from below ground or below bud or graft. When of bearing age, limbs that rub against others, or are weak or too thick, should be removed. Water sprouts that come from lower part of trunk and main branches, under the shade of the tops, should be cut off. Excessive growth inside of tops, shaded and crowded, is worthless and a drain on trees. Remove these.

Pruning of old trees should be done in January and February. When limbs are removed, they should be cut smooth against main branch, leaving no projection or spur. Burn the pruned limbs to get rid of scale, etc. that might be on them.

When fruit trees are ten to fifteen years old and begin to decline, tops can be dehorned by cutting them back fully half way. Good crops will result after first year.

Large wounds made by pruning should be painted with ordinary house paint, or special tree paint.

Flowering shrubs should be cut back half way every winter, except early spring bloomers, such as Spirea. Japan Quince, etc., which should be pruned immediately after blooming time.

If old flowers of Crape Myrtle and other summer blooming plants are removed before seed is made, almost continual flowering will result. Otherwise, they will flower only once or twice.

Evergreens can and should be pruned any time of the year, if growing too large or becoming ragged. Some pruning is necessary for Broad-Leaf Evergreens to keep them compact and in bounds. Heavy pruning should be done in late winter, just before spring growth starts.

Cultivation

This is very important, if not most important. In home grounds, trees and shrubs should have the top soil around them loose for two inches deep, and free of weeds and grass. This is for the benefit of the tree, as well as for the sake of appearance.

Shade and other large trees, after two or three years, will not be hurt by lawn grass growing up to them, provided due watering is given.

An orchard should be kept clean, with a loose mulch of soil two inches deep at all times. A winter crop of oats, turned under before maturing, or summer crop of legumes turned under, will be beneficial. Other crops should not be planted in orchard, or livestock allowed in it.

Wide sweeps or disc harrow will give proper cultivation. Do not use a turning plow, except shallow if the ground has become hard. Try not to injure roots.

Watering

Many people hesitate to plant when the ground is dry, but this is the best time to plant, as trees should be watered when planted, whether dry or not, and rains thereafter do the utmost good.

Most orchard trees receive no irrigation after being planted, but two or three waterings during dry weather the first summer are good insurance.

This is the secret of successful, economical watering: With a hoe make a trench or ditch around tree or plant, and give all the water the soil will take. Let it soak away two or three times. Then pull back the dry soil over the wet, to prevent baking and loss of moisture. In yards, such a watering is good for one to two weeks in driest weather.

Give enough water to reach to the ends of the roots. For Pecans, this means about three feet deep or more. Do not sprinkle as you would a lawn. After rain or irrigation, stir surface of ground as soon as dry.

Rabbit Protection

Wrap bodies of trees with newspapers, straw or corn stalks. See your seed dealer for special rabbit repellents.

Frost Protection

Loss of fruit crops is due largely to late frosts. If orchards are kept in good condition all year, so that trees can grow well through the summer, they remain more dormant in winter, and better escape the late freezes.

Smudge pots burning crude or waste oil, burned one, two, or three times in February or March, will save a crop. Burning brush, logs, straw, or cobs on windward side will help. The killing late freezes usually come between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

For a few trees one can spray them with water from a hose about bed time and again before sun-up, and escape the worst late freeze.

Use of Fertilizer

Scarcely anything is better than old barnyard manure, which should be spread on ground and worked into soil. If used with trees when planted, it should be well mixed with soil, not more than one part fertilizer to four parts of good soil. As trees or plants grow from year to year, any fertil-

izer should be placed from trunks out as far as roots spread. In a few years' time this means ten feet or more out from fruit trees.

Commercial fertilizers are cheap and easily applied, and their use will depend on character of soil.

When Leaves Turn Yellow

This is usually due to excess of lime in soil, especially affecting fruit trees, grapes, and roses. Copperas (iron sulphate) is an absolute remedy. Work it into soil, beginning near main trunk and extending out as far as roots spread. Watering at once will hasten results. Following amounts should be used:

Roses and plants of similar size, 2 to 6 tablespoons, depending on size and age.

Grapes, 4 tablespoons to half a pound.

Bearing fruit trees, 2 to 5 pounds.

In most soils, especially heavy or black, copperas is good for all trees and plants. One application in Spring is generally sufficient, but it may be applied at any time.

Copperas can be obtained at drug stores, or from us. Prices on application.

To Make an Acid Soil

Many plants, such as Cape Jasmine, Azaleas, and Hydrangeas, will not grow in a limey or alkaline soil, and require an acid soil. The acid soil can be made by mixing equal proportions of good loam with peat moss or good leaf mold to fill in hole when planting. Dig a large hole. Also apply copperas at time of planting and at intervals through the growing season.

Root Rot

This is a fungus which kills cotton and affects Pear, Apple, Fig, Mulberry, Grape, Althea, Elms, and Privets. Other trees are not hurt to much extent. It occurs mostly in black, lime soils. The best practical remedy is to leave no live roots in ground during one or two winters. Planting of ground in grain crops and thorough later summer and fall plowing will, in one or two years, almost eradicate this fungus. Use of copperas seems to help.

How to Help Pollination

Several stands of bees near fruit trees and berry plants will increase yields of fruit.

Control of Insects and Diseases

Considering the benefit derived from spraying, the small cost is hardly worth considering, whether for one tree or a thousand trees. Materials for sprays can be obtained from most paint, drug, and seed stores. In using liquid sprays, it is important to throw as fine a mist or fog as possible. For large fruit trees, about a gallon per tree will be required.

Because Lime-Sulphur and Bordeaux Mixture can be obtained already prepared from seed, paint, and most drug stores, we do not give formulas for preparing them. Where less than one hundred gallons of mixture is needed, it is better to buy the materials already prepared. Directions come with materials.

Below are given approximate formulas, followed by all the troubles most common to be controlled.

Spray No.	Per gallon water	50 gallons water	Time for spraying
1. Lime-Sulphur.....	9-11 tablespoonfuls.....	12-15 lb.....	Winter
2. Oil Emulsion.....	5 tablespoonfuls.....	1 gal.....	Winter
3. Lime-Sulphur.....	3- 4 tablespoonfuls.....	4-5 lb.....	Spring-Summer
and			
Arsenate of lead.....	3- 4 tablespoonfuls.....	2 lb.....	Spring-Summer
4. Bordeaux Mixture.....	3- 4 tablespoonfuls.....	4-8 lb.....	Spring-Summer

Do not mix a sulphur spray with an oil spray.

Above quantities will vary according to plants being sprayed and brands of materials used. Always read and use manufacturer's directions.

A. For Scale on fruit trees, especially peach, plum, and pecan, use spray No. 1 or No. 2 above in January and February, while trees are dormant. Two sprayings about three weeks apart will be better.

B. For Brown Rot, Scab, and Curculios (worms) in fruit of peach and plum, use No. 3 above about ten days after flowers have dropped in spring. A second spraying ten days or two weeks later will be necessary, and a third spraying is advisable.

C. For Case-Bearer, insect that stings pecans and causes nuts to drop off later, use Spray No. 3 above, in spring after nuts are barely formed.. This might be repeated in two weeks.

D. For insects, mildew, and leaf-spot on roses, Crape Myrtle, etc., use Spray No. 3 above, as needed during growing season.

E. For mildew on grapes, roses, Crape Myrtle, etc., and Leaf-Spot on roses, use Spray No. 4 above, as needed during growing season.

F. For Lice, Red Spider, Aphis, Bag Worms, and other insects on Arbor Vitae and other Evergreens, use Spray No. 3 above as needed through the season.

CAUTION: Be sure to use sprays indicated for different seasons of the year. Use of spray in summer, which is recommended for winter, would be injurious.

G. Borers. These are small white worms that work under bark of trees in growing season, and are easily detected by swollen bark or oozing out of wax or gum. As a rule, most injury is done on main body of tree.

If there are not too many borers, a good remedy is to cut them out with a knife, removing all loose bark, and painting wound with paint, preferably a good tree paint or compound. A sharp knife and wire is good to dig borers out with.

Another good remedy is to inject small amount of High Life (Bisulphide of Carbon) in holes of tunnels, stopping up holes with clay or putty.

Altogether the best remedy and preventive will be the use of either Paradichlorobenzine or Borer-sol, applied about Oct. 15 to Nov. 1. Directions will come with this material, and it is placed in ground around base of trees.

PRUNING ORCHARD TREES

Most fruit is produced on outside of tops; therefore branches or limbs on INSIDE of tops, where they are heavily shaded, should be removed. Low branched trees, that shade the short bodies, are desirable and necessary. See directions preceding for LATER PRUNING. These apply to all fruit trees. Pear trees naturally grow more upright, but should be branched low, and have tops cut back somewhat for two or three years to make them branch and spread more.



Bearing Peach Trees Before and After Proper Pruning

From F. P., Jackson County, Texas

Last spring I ordered several rose bushes and some fruit trees from you. The fruit trees are all fine, the figs (Ramsey) bore fruit this last fall. All the roses lived and bloomed. I'm very pleased.

From W. M. C., Topsham, Maine

The Queen's Wreath and Honeysuckles arrived in fine condition the 26th of June, and I planted them, and now they are all growing nicely, I am very much pleased to say.

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REFER TO THIS INDEX. You will be interested in reading it carefully and referring to descriptions of plants with which you are not familiar.

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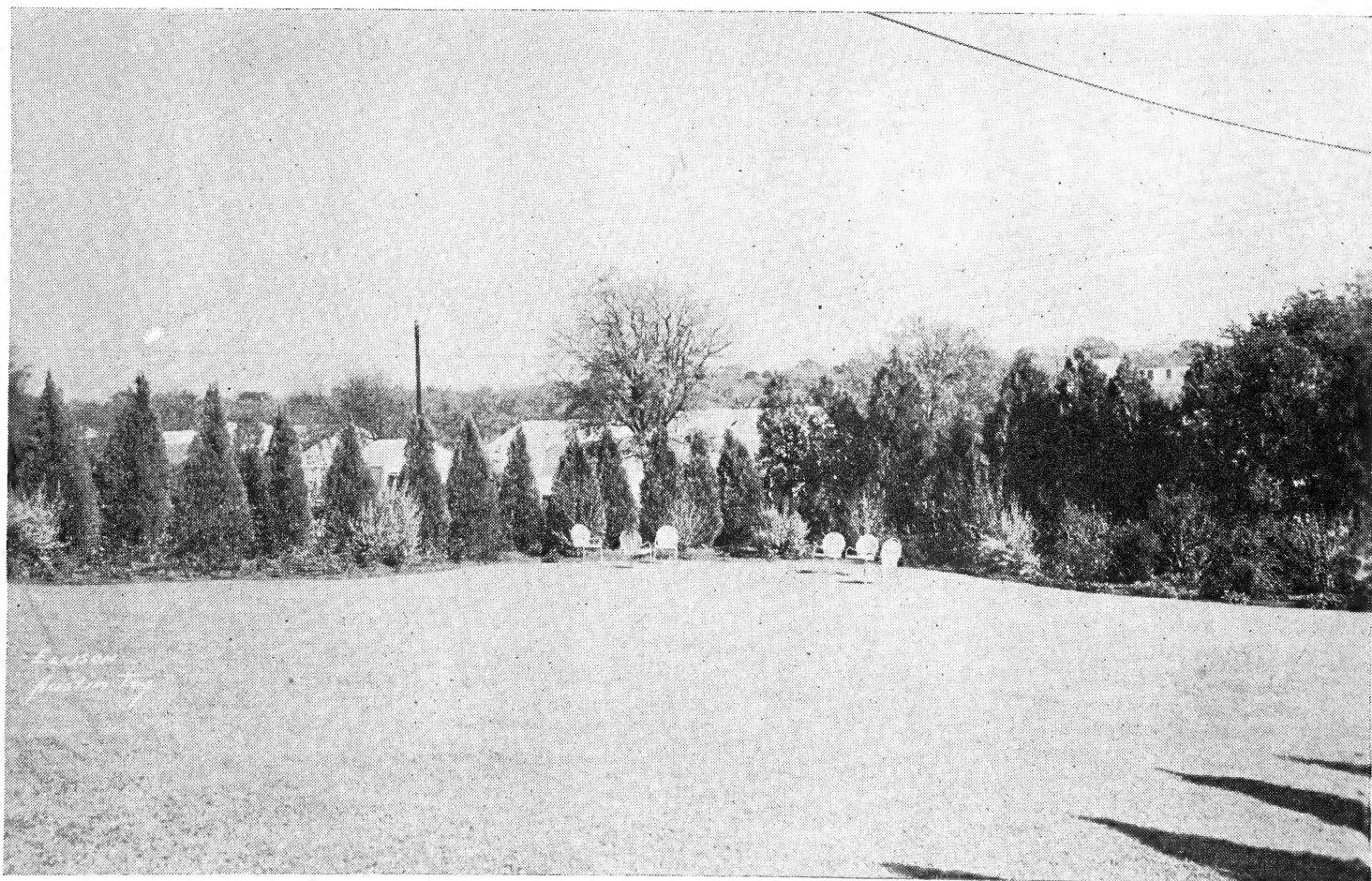
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